



The

# CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER - WHOLESALE - MANUFACTURER

Established 1859

28 Essex Street Strand, London. W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

0. 3 2 3 3  
DL. CXXXVII

JANUARY 24, 1942

Annual Subscription (with  
Diary) 25/- Single Copies 9d.

## Surgical Ligatures

1871 -

1941

Few firms can claim to equal our record of nearly three-quarters of a century in the preparation of Surgical Catgut. Since 1871, when we had the privilege of preparing Antiseptic Ligatures under the personal supervision of Lord Lister, at that time experimenting with absorption of Catgut, we have regularly prepared ligatures for the leading surgeons and hospitals in the country.

To-day our product, Sterilized Surgical Ligatures (Catgut), is still in the lead. As a result of several years of careful work, during which all stages were co-ordinated with clinical and bacteriological tests carried out by experts, our process makes available a product that is acclaimed by the surgeons of to-day as one of the finest ranges of suture materials available.

### J. F. MACFARLAN & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists since 1780

109, Abbeyhill,  
Edinburgh, 8.

8, Elstree Way,  
Boreham Wood, Herts.



“A policy of supplying only the finest pharmaceutical preparations, at reasonable prices, has been consistently maintained for over 75 years.”

*Thus does GOODWILL increasingly grow on a sound foundation.*

**BULK DRUGS ★ DISINFECTANTS**  
**TOILET PREPARATIONS ★**  
**★ PACKED PHARMACEUTICALS**

**WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY**  
LIMITED  
SOUTHWARK • LONDON • HOP 2315



Twenty years ago, Mellanby's study of the effects of various fats on the tooth-formation of puppies paved the way for the differentiation of vitamins A and D.

## Puppies' teeth

Ten years later there came from London and Göttingen simultaneous announcements of identical achievements. The first pure vitamin had been produced in the laboratory. It

was a crystalline substance ( $C_{28}H_{43}OH$ ) containing 40,000,000 international units of vitamin D in each gram, and it was named calciferol.

Glaxo Laboratories are probably the largest manufacturers of calciferol in this country. The whole production-process is carried out at Greenford. Today the forms of 'Ostelin' calciferol range from 'Ostelin' liquid and emulsion—for use in infant feeding to prevent and cure rickets—to the new High Potency 'Ostelin' Capsules prepared to meet the needs of specialists working on arthritis, parathyroid and tetany.

Your customer, the doctor, has many reasons for gratitude to large-scale production of standardized British vitamin preparations. And 'Ostelin' was the first of them.

**OSTELIN** VITAMIN D  
Brand (CALCIFEROL)

GLAXO LABORATORIES LTD

PRODUCT OF THE  
GLAXO LABORATORIES

GREENFORD, MIDDX. BYRON 3434



# — ROSE HIP — SYRUP

## RICH SOURCE OF VITAMIN C

You will remember the Wireless Appeal by the Ministry of Health for School Children, Women's Institutes, W.V.S., etc., throughout the country to collect Rose Hips and to send them to certain centres in order that the precious Vitamin C they contain might be recovered.

Millions of these Rose Hips have now been collected and processed and a delicious Syrup has been made from them, containing a very high proportion of the health-giving Vitamin C.

Rose Hip Syrup will be a CHEMIST'S FRIEND line and the co-operation of the Trade is called for to ensure that the sale of this high Vitamin C product is made only to those people who are either ill or need Vitamin C.

The Syrup has a high Sugar content and it is of the utmost importance that the Trade shall not let this be sold merely as a "sweetened pleasant drink," thus wasting it from a Therapeutical point of view.

Rose Hip Syrup from different Manufacturers may differ slightly in colour and taste but will contain when issued 200 milligrams of Ascorbic Acid in each 100 mils.

### RETAIL PRICE

Packed 6-oz. bottle @ 1/9  
or 8-oz. „ @ 2/4  
*No Purchase Tax*

### DISCOUNT

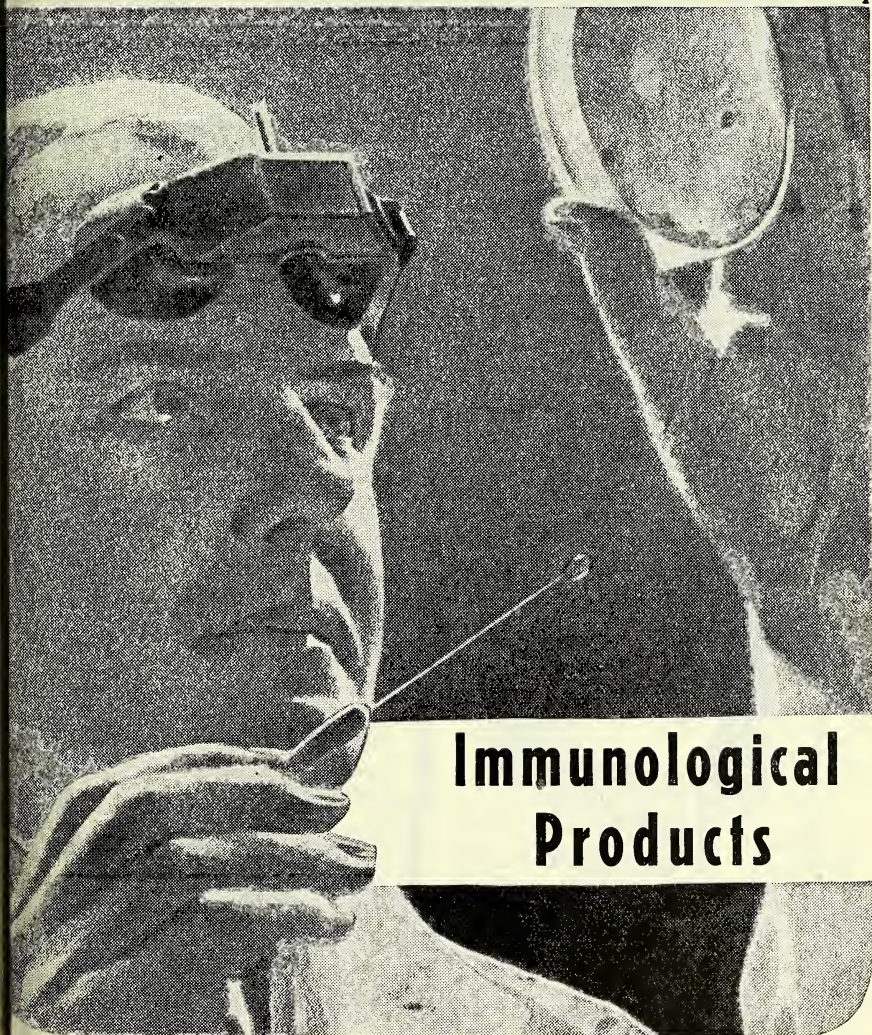
to Retail Chemists—Less 25%.  
4 doz. and over Carriage paid.

*Supplies of Rose Hip Syrup can be obtained from any of the following Manufacturers whose manufacture has been approved by the Ministry of Health, or your usual C.F. Wholesaler.*

ALLEN & HANBURY LTD.	(6-oz.)	Bethnal Green, London, E.2
H. W. CARTER & CO., LTD.	(6-oz.)	The Old Refinery, Bristol.
DUNCAN FLOCKHART & CO.	(6-oz.)	Holyrood Road, Edinburgh
FARM ICE CREAMERY, LTD.	(8-oz.)	Chase Estate, London, N.W.10
GENATOSAN LTD.	(6-oz.)	Loughborough
PAINES & BYRNE LTD.	(8-oz.)	Bilton Road, Greenford, Mddx.
SAVORY & MOORE LTD.	(6-oz.)	Lawrence Road, London, N.15
SCOTT & TURNER LTD.	(6-oz.)	Andrews House, Newcastle-on-Tyne
JOHN WYETH & BRO., LTD.	(6-oz.)	Oldhill Place, London, N.16



THE  
**EVANS**  
BIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE



**Immunological  
Products**

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB LTD.

E.T.33



**K**

Another cold is going...going...gone!




**K**

**THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.**  
Vale of Bardsley. . . . Lancashire

**K**

EFFICIENCY  
BRILLIANCE  
ECONOMY

*- all  
maintained  
with*



**MAZDA**  
THE  
NATION'S  
LIGHT

**BTH LIGHT-  
CONDITIONING**

Mazda Lamps, Mazdalux Equipment of excellent design and the expert advice and planning service of BTH Lighting Engineers are the factors which make BTH Light-Conditioning of such enormous value in providing the most suitable illumination for any purpose.

Write or telephone nearest  
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M 3931

*BTH for all Electrical Plant and Equipment*  
THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO., LTD., CROWN HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W. 2.

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**CALVEX**  
CARBOLIC  
**OINTMENT**  
YOUR FIRST AID

**KEEP IT ON DISPLAY!**  
Steady national advertising will bring sales  
Recommend Calvex for Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Piles and Ulcers

## THE NEW DETOXICATED SULPHANILAMIDE

# 'ALBUCID'

TRADE MARK BRAND

SULPHACETAMIDE

GREAT interest is being displayed in 'Albucid'—first marketed in tubes of 20 tablets—for the peroral treatment of genito-urinary diseases.

Latterly, however, the soluble form has come into prominence for mustard gas lesions of the eye (Ministry of Health Mem: *Lancet*,

10.5.41. p. 613) and general inflammatory processes of the mucous membranes of the eye (2.5% sol. and 'Albucid' Ointment 2.5%). The former may be prepared from 5 cc. ampoules of 30% solution (boxes of 5 ampoules).

Adequate supplies of BRITISH MADE 'Albucid' are available.

NOT SUBJECT TO PURCHASE TAX

**BRITISH**  **SCHERING**

British Schering Research Laboratories Ltd., Alderley Edge, Cheshire  
British Schering Manufacturing Laboratories Ltd., Pendleton, Lancs.

BRITISH SCHERING LIMITED, 185-190 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1



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**A NOTE TO OVERSEAS BUYERS**

*The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this paper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.*

# Ever-increasing Public Satisfaction



The demand for Moorlands is greater than ever. The Moorland advertising never stops, so keep up your display reminders and build up goodwill now and for the future.



## MOORLAND INDIGESTION TABLETS

W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD., RAWDON, LEEDS.



a  
woman's  
DUTY...

"On duty," at home, at all times there is always a Rendells Product of intimate importance to every woman. In Nurse Drew's free helpful "Hygiene for Women," will be found helpful solutions to many feminine problems and full information about Rendells Products.

For over 50 years the name Rendell has symbolised a standard of excellence well recognised and approved by the Medical Profession. Ask your chemist for a free copy of the booklet or write direct to:—

**NURSE DREW, VICTORIA HOUSE,  
SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.2**

**RENDELLS**  
FOR F

APPROVED  
BY DOCTORS

**ADVERTISING  
WHICH NEVER  
STOPS**

Rendells Products rank among Britain's greatest proprietary lines. War-time restrictions alone limit the upward trend of their sales.

Consistent, dignified advertising at all times has achieved this proud result. Ample window and counter display material is still available for all Pharmacists.

*Rendells*  
**PRODUCTS**  
FOR FEMININE HYGIENE

W. J. RENDELL LTD · HARDWICK HOUSE · 161-5 ROSEBERY AVENUE · LONDON, E.C.1

Over 100 Years' EXPERIENCE & SERVICE

# **SPECIALISTS**

in the manufacture  
of

## **PILLS and TABLETS**



*Arthur H. Cox & Co. Ltd.*

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS · BRIGHTON · ENGLAND

## **MEDICAL & SURGICAL PLASTERS**

CUXSON, GERRARD & CO. LTD.	OLDBURY
HERTS PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	WELWYN GARDEN CITY
JOHNSON & JOHNSON (Gt. Britain) LTD.	SLOUGH
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WM. MATHER LTD.	DYER STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER
A. DE ST. DALMAS & CO. LTD.	JUNIOR STREET, LEICESTER
T. J. SMITH & NEPHEW LTD.	NEPTUNE STREET, HULL
EDWARD TAYLOR LTD.	MONTON, Lancs.

The above Manufacturers as and from January 1, 1942, on account of increased costs, will advance prices for certain MEDICAL PLASTERS, such as ELASTIC ADHESIVE BANDAGES, SPOOLS of ZINC OXIDE and RUBBER ADHESIVE PLASTERS, BELLADONNA MEDICATIONS, etc.

These new prices are in accordance with the 'Prices of Goods Act,' and owing to the paper shortage price lists may not be issued promptly, but the new prices will be charged to the Trade and Hospitals on all invoices on and after the above date.



# Potter's



# Catarrh Pastilles

P.A.T.A. 1/1½  
(including Tax)

8/- PER DOZEN  
(Tax extra)

A SAFE AND RELIABLE REMEDY KNOWN THE WHOLE WORLD OVER AND BACKED BY NATIONAL PRESS ADVERTISING—AN ESSENTIAL LINE FOR EVERY CHEMIST

## POTTER and CLARKE LTD

60-64 Artillery Lane, LONDON, E.1  
77 Dantzic Street, MANCHESTER, 4

Phone: BISHopsgate 4761 (6 lines)  
Phone: BLACKfriars 8734

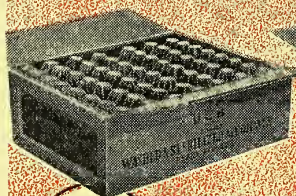
**GREATER**  
**THAN EVER IS THE**  
**DEMAND** *FOR*



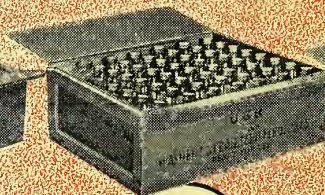
PERFECTED  
**WHITE**  
**CAP**

**U.G.B.**

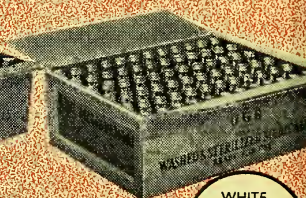
**MEDICAL BOTTLES**



CORK  
 MOUTH



WHITE  
 ENAMELLED  
 METAL  
 SCREW-CAP



WHITE  
 KORKALITE  
 MOULDED  
 CAP

**WASHED AND STERILISED**  
**—READY FOR USE—**  
**THE IDEAL**  
**DISPENSING BOTTLE**  
**IN ANY EMERGENCY**

**UNITED GLASS BOTTLE**  
**MANUFACTURERS LTD.**

*The Largest Manufacturers of Glass Bottles  
 in Europe*

**8 LEICESTER STREET, W.C.2**

Telephone: GERRARD 8611 (10 lines)  
 Telegrams: Unglaboman, Lesquare, London



# Do-Do

— the Tablet which helps  
the Asthmatic to do his  
War Job !



**RETAIL PRICES**  
**1/1½ 3/4½ 11/10**

**INTERNATIONAL  
LABORATORIES LTD**  
**CHARLBURY · Oxon · Telephone: Charlbury 29**





## ESSENTIAL OILS

Fine Quality in Essential Oils is not readily defined. Nor is it to be secured automatically—for even the most up-to-date scientific control of distillation still leaves ample scope for individual craftsmanship. We take it, therefore, as a tribute both to our skill and to the knowledge we have accumulated since 1833, that StaffAllens Essential Oils should be recognised throughout the world, and everywhere accepted for their superior quality.

CLOVE OIL

LAVENDER OIL

NUTMEG OIL

CASCARILLA OIL

PEPPERMINT OIL

ETC.

# StaffAllens

STAFFORD ALLEN &amp; SONS LTD

WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.1.

Phone: (Clerkenwell 1000 (7 lines))



## THE HOUSE OF MAW



*Efficiently at  
your service!*

S. MAW, SON & SONS, LTD.,  
ALDERSGATE HOUSE, NEW BARNET, HERTS.

TELEPHONE — BARNET 5555.

TELEGRAMS — ELEVEN. BARNET.



## MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

*Chairman:*  
THE RIGHT HON. R. McKENNA

*Deputy Chairman:*  
S. CHRISTOPHERSON

*Chief General Manager:*  
HERBERT A. ASTBURY

### Statement of Accounts

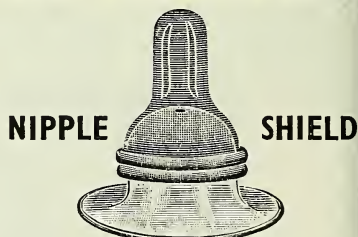
December 31, 1941

LIABILITIES	£
Capital paid up... ..	15,158,621
Reserve Fund ... ..	12,410,609
Current, Deposit and other Accounts ... ..	687,206,091
Acceptances and Con- firmed Credits ... ..	4,886,593
Engagements ... ..	9,815,130

ASSETS	
Coin, Notes and Balances with Bank of England...	75,553,266
Balances with, and Cheques on other Banks	30,257,946
Money at Call and Short Notice ... ..	22,214,419
Bills Discounted (British Treasury Bills £30,196,989)	33,461,839
Treasury Deposit Receipts	159,000,000
Investments ... ..	206,146,013
Advances and other Accounts ... ..	169,812,486
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances, etc. ... ..	14,701,723
Bank Premises ... ..	9,089,436
Shares in Yorkshire Penny Bank Ltd. ... ..	937,500
Shares in Affiliations: Belfast Banking Co. Ltd. The Clydesdale Bank Ltd. North of Scotland Bank Ltd. ... ..	8,302,416
Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd....	

HEAD OFFICE:  
POULTRY, LONDON, E.C. 2

## THE "ROUNDHEAD"



R.G.D. No. 799671

ANATOMICALLY CORRECT  
PERFECT FIT  
THE STRONGEST SUCTION  
CANNOT CAUSE PAIN  
PRICE 8/6 DOZ.

OF ALL WHOLESALEERS  
or direct from

M. J. FECHER LTD., 492/493 Ipswich Road,  
TRADING ESTATE, SLOUGH  
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# ZEAL

## Clinicals

The Choice  
of Experts

BRITISH  
MADE

NO HIGHER  
IN PRICE THAN  
NON-DESCRIPT  
MAKES

Also Household, Bath  
and Works Thermometers  
the best of their kind

G. H. ZEAL LTD.

LOMBARD RD., MORDEN RD.,  
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SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

# TABLETS & PILLS



SINCE

1860

Also... AMPOULES · EMULSIONS · EXTRACTS  
INFUSIONS · OINTMENTS · SUPPOSITORIES.  
PROPRIETARY AND OWN FORMULA PILLS AND TABLETS

*We invite enquiries from Wholesalers and Exporters for all  
classes of Pharmaceutical Preparations in bulk or packed*

**RICHARD DANIEL & SON, LTD., DERBY.**

TELEPHONE: DERBY 4266/7/8

TELEGRAMS: DANIA DERBY.

## LASS BLOWING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

**MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND LABORATORY**

BENCH BLOWN GLASSWARE

**C. AIMER & CO.** 56-8 ROCHESTER PLACE  
GUL. 3618 CAMDEN RD., N.1

## SELL SATISFACTION! SAVE STEEL!

The basis of the Multishave is the smoothest, fastest cutting, most efficient abrasive obtainable. Retail, 1/6 each, 10/- per dozen, plus 3/4 tax. Packed 3 dozen per carton. Smart showcards with each order.

**MULTISHAVE** SAFETY RAZOR  
BLADE SHARPENER  
MULTISHAVE LIMITED, FORTRESS GROVE, N.W.5. Telephone: GULiver 1467

## Makers of COMPRESSED TABLETS

for the Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade only

**The DALES ASPIRIN COMPANY**

PROPRIETOR  
(H. A. TOLKIEN)

Output of Saccharin

and Aspirin Tablets sold for some months ahead

**SILSDEN, Nr. KEIGHLEY, Yorks.**

... — CALLING

# ALL CHEMISTS... —

*to save every scrap of paper  
... — it is a vital munition of WAR!*

---

## THE DRUG TRADE TRAVELLER . . .

---

*A*FTER a compulsory six weeks "holiday" due to scarcity of stocks and our own office difficulties, you may soon expect a call from that ever welcome visitor—our representative. The work of a drug trade traveller under present conditions is not easy—few new "lines," a rather depressing out-of-stock list, and irksome travelling facilities. But rest assured, the travelling representative is your good friend in war-time as well as under happier circumstances and his one desire is to be of any service possible.



We gladly pay tribute to all representatives calling on the Drug Trade and trust the time is not too distant when they can produce their order books as of old and promise prompt delivery . . . . with showcards!

*M. L. Daniels*

Managing Director, United Drug Company, Limited, Nottingham

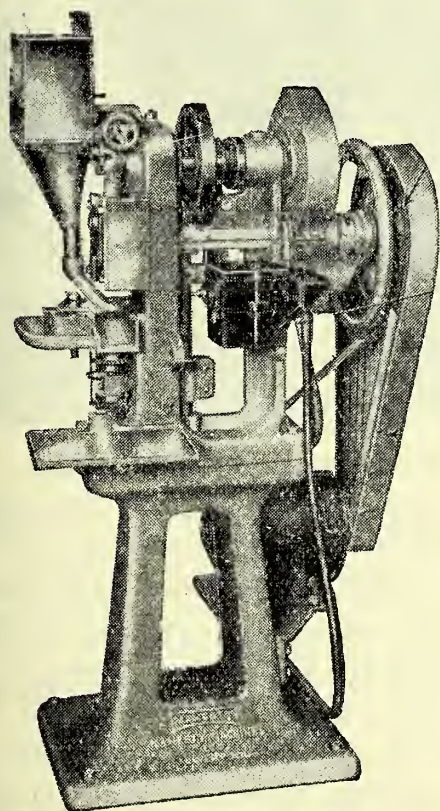


# A SELF-CONTAINED TABLET-MAKING MACHINE

THE

**MANESTY**  
**'F'**

## TABLET MACHINE



**BRITISH MADE  
THROUGHOUT**

- STAINLESS STEEL HOPPER AND NICKEL CHROME MAIN SHAFT.
- SILENT GEARS MOUNTED ON BALL-BEARINGS. TRIPLE V-BELT DRIVE.
- PUSH-BUTTON CONTROL WITH OVER LOAD ATTACHMENT.
- HEAVY PUNCH AND WEIGHT ADJUSTING COLLARS. PLUNGER DRILLED FOR REMOVING PUNCH.
- FEED SHOE FITTED WITH ADJUSTABLE STROKE. EASILY REMOVED FOR CHANGING AND CLEANING.
- EASY PRESSURE AND POSITIVE LOCKING DEVICE. ALL BELTS COMPLETELY GUARDED.

This Manesty 'F' Machine is a self-contained unit with independent Motor and drive capable of producing the most accurate tablets up to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter at the rate of 80/90 per minute. It is the ideal machine for all types of compressed lozenges. Three sets of Punches and Dies are supplied with each machine.

*Please state voltage when asking for complete quotation.*

**PLEASE SEND for full particulars**

# MANESTY MACHINES LTD.

**SPEKE HALL ROAD****LIVERPOOL, 19****Telegrams: "MANESTY" LIVERPOOL****Telephone: GARSTON 1511**

# 'B·F·I'

## Antiseptic Surgical Dusting Powder



'B·F·I' powder is soothing and promotes healing through a unique combination of the following properties:

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| ANTISEPTIC | Definite bactericidal power against <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and other pyogenic organisms.              |
| PROTECTIVE | Excellent spreading and clinging power due to the presence of bismuth-formic-iodide and bismuth subgallate. |
| ASTRINGENT | Astringent properties derived principally from alum and zinc sulphocarbolate.                               |
| ABSORBENT  | Absorbs excessive discharges without caking or forming hard crusts.   |
| SOOTHING   | Tends to allay irritation through protective action of bismuth compounds.                                   |

As a simple remedy for treatment of cuts, scratches, abrasions and other superficial injuries common in the home, factories and camps, 'B·F·I' powder has been a leading antiseptic surgical dusting powder over 43 years. You can be assured that you are building a steady profitable turnover yourself and that you can sell a finer product than 'B·F·I' powder. Send for Bonus terms.

## *Sharp & Dohme Ltd*

MULFORD BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

**HODDESDON**

**HERT**



# WE ARE TELLING MOTHERS EVERYWHERE

*There's FOOD as well as vitamins in 'Kepler'*

Supplying her children with all the food and nourishment they need is a mother's greatest concern this winter. Such a situation is presenting special opportunities for the sale of 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract. Most women need no introduction to the name 'Kepler', known and trusted for 60 years. Now we are advertising 'Kepler' for the first time in the public Press. Over 27,000,000 advertisements are appearing throughout the winter in such influential papers as the *Radio Times*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Woman's Journal*, etc.

'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract is profitable to sell. There is a substantial margin of profit for the retailer in Kepler sales. Replenish your stocks now, display them and reap full benefit from this intensive advertising.



**BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.**

(THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD.)

183-193 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Telephone: EUSTon 4477

(T.S.)

# "In-side" Information



Disturbed times mean Disturbed Digestions—"Dr. Jenner's" are now needed more than ever.

Times of stress favour the product with the established reputation. Against any background of doubtful uncertainty, the name which is a household word becomes a rallying point of confidence. Discovered by the great Dr. Jenner of Vaccination fame, "Dr. Jenner's Absorbent Lozenges" have maintained their honoured place in British Pharmacy for over 150 years.

## SPECIAL BONUS TERMS

**30/- to £3 Parcel** Bonus: Two 1/5 "Dr. Jenner's Absorbent Lozenges" for 30/-; and one more for each 15/- beyond Carriage paid.

**Over £3 Parcel** (1) Bonus of 1 to the dozen, on both "Jenner's" and "Medilax."  
(2) P. A. T. A. Quantity Discounts.  
(3) 5 per cent Discount for 14 days' display.  
Carriage paid.

**SAVORY & MOORE LTD.,**  
Standard Works, Lawrence Rd., Tottenham  
N.15



## Nasal Colds and Sinusitis in CHILDREN



● Children suffer much distress from the obstruction due to nasal congestion, yet they mostly resent the use of sprays, irrigations, drops, tampons, or jellies, designed for its relief.

KARSODRINE INHALER provides an admirable method of alleviating the condition. It is simplicity itself to use, and does not irritate the nasal passage or frighten the child. Even very young children quickly learn to use it, and enjoy the process.

Since it promotes maximal drainage and aeration, KARSODRINE INHALER minimizes the risk of complications such as paranasal sinusitis. Retail at 1/6d. (inc. tax).



*Each Karsodrine Inhaler contains:*

*Amphetamine 0.330 grm.; Cineole 0.093 grm.; Ol. Citron 0.026 grm.; Methyl-Salicyl. 0.023 grm.; Ol. Cedar 0.026 grm.; Menthol 0.049 grm.; Ol. Eucalypt. 0.089 grm.*

*Shows You Up To*

**5/2½d. Per Dozen Profit**

even on small quantities when ordered with other "Griffiths Hughes" lines

For Trade Terms apply E. GRIFFITHS HUGHES Ltd., Adelphi, Salford, 3, Manchester

A PRODUCT OF



LABORATORIES





# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For RETAILER — WHOLESALE — MANUFACTURER

Published Weekly at

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK

**Toilet Preparations Register.**—The Board of Trade has issued a revised list (December 1941) of the persons whose names are entered on the Toilet Preparations Register under the Limitation of Supplies (No. 2) Order. Copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office (price 4d.).

**Export Licensing.**—Under a Board of Trade Order (S.R. & O., 1942, No. 36. Price 1d.) which comes into force on February 3, export control is extended to cover the following classes of goods, and licences will in future be required for export to all destinations: Adhesives and sizes the main ingredient used in the manufacture of which (water excepted) is starch or extrin; asbestine; barium minerals (barites and witherite); felspar; talc, steatite and soapstone; barium carbonate; barium sulphate, including blanc fixe; inorganic fluorine compounds. The control in respect of caps, capsules and sprinkler caps (wholly or mainly of metal) is extended

to cover such goods when fitted to unfilled bottles, jars, cans or similar containers. The export of gum damar and fluorspar will in future require licences for all destinations.

**Control of Containers.**—The Control of Tins, Cans, Drums and Packaging Pails (No. 5) Order, 1942 (S.R. & O., 1942, No. 52), consolidates previous Tins and Cans Control Orders, and extends the provisions of the No. 4 Control of Tins and Cans Order (C. & D. Coloured Supplement, May 3, 1941, p. x) to cover sheet-steel containers. (Editorial comment, p. 114.)

**Antimony and Derris Restrictions.**—Sales and purchases of antimony are now controlled by the Control of Non-ferrous Metals (No. 8) (Antimony) Order, 1942 (S.R. & O., 1942, No. 48). The acquisition, treatment, use and disposal of derris root are controlled by the Control of Derris (No. 1) Order, 1942 (S.R. & O., 1942, No. 51). (Editorial comment, p. 114.)

**Dundee Closing Order.**—Dundee Pharmacists', Chemists' and Druggists' Shop-closing Order came into effect on January 12. The Order sets the closing hours of all pharmacies at 7 p.m. on five days of the week and 8 p.m. on Saturdays.

**Glasgow Shop Licence Application.**—Application has been made to the Glasgow Price Regulation Committee for permission to open a new shop at 201 Bath Street for the sale of veterinary medicines and appliances; a new company is being formed under the name of Homar, Ltd., to operate this new business.

**"Lady Shirley" Lost.**—The Admiralty announced, on January 18, the presumed loss of H.M. trawler "Lady Shirley," which was overdue. It will be recalled that the "Lady Shirley" was a vessel taken from the cod fishing fleet of Hull, and figured prominently in the news in October 1941, when it sank a German U-boat (*C. & D.*, October 18, p. 66).

**Association of Importer-distributors of Arsenic.**—The Ministry of Supply announces that an association of importer-distributors of arsenic is being formed to handle the distribution of all supplies of this material. The term "importer-distributor" is defined as a person who (a) purchased arsenic from an overseas source of supply and (b) distributed arsenic, either directly or indirectly, to consumers. Any person who carried out both these functions in any part of the period January 1, 1938, to June 30, 1941, is eligible for membership of the Association. Supplies will be allotted for distribution on a quota basis. Communications should be addressed to Thomson, McLintock & Co., 97 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

**Deferment of Call-up of Dispensers.**—Dispensers born between January 1, 1900, and January 18, 1904, who become de-reserved between March 1 and June 1, 1942, but who desire to make application for deferment of call-up, should send to the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, or the Scottish Central Pharmaceutical War Committee, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, a postcard containing the following particulars: Name in full (stating that the applicant is a dispenser); address; date of birth; military service registration number; address of Ministry of Labour Office on Form N.S. 2; and name and address of employer. The postcard should be sent so that it is received not later than February 2. For the purposes of this procedure,

a dispenser is a person who has been classified as a dispenser by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the National Service (Armed Forces) Acts.

**Rose-hip Syrup in Eire.**—Rose-hip syrup prepared from fruits collected in the late autumn as part of an organised scheme, is now available to Irish hospitals under the name Rosamin-C. It is hoped some quantity will be available for distribution through trade channels.

**Eire Benevolent Fund Dance.**—In the list of persons present at the recent dance in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in Dublin (*C. & D.*, January 10, p. 35) the name of Mr. C. J. Cremen, M.C.P.S.I., and Mr. Cremen were inadvertently omitted. Mr. and Mrs. Cremen and friends were present with Mr. J. Gleeson's party.

**Northern Ireland Confectionery Control.**—The Minister of Food has made an Order fixing the dates on which the Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Maximum Price Order came into operation in Northern Ireland: February 1 for manufacturers of classified goods (certain other general provisions also come into operation on this date), and March 1 for full operation of the Orders.

**Irish Drug Association.**—Mr. P. McGrath (president) was in the chair at the meeting of the committee of the Irish Drug Association on January 5, when the attendance of members was drawn to the Emergency Powers (Control of Lights) Order. In this it is stated that "Except under an order in accordance with a permit granted by the Minister under this Order, no light shall at any time be displayed in the window of any shop except during the hours of darkness, and then only so long as the shop is open to the public and customers may be served therein." The expression "hours of darkness" is defined as the period from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise. On the motion of Mr. A. J. Donnell, seconded by Mr. P. F. McGrath, Mr. M. Costello, Marino Mart, Fairview, Dublin, was unanimously co-opted to fill a vacancy on the committee. On the motion of Mr. McGrath seconded by Mr. G. A. MacLean, Mr. P. A. Brady was appointed a Trustee for the Association. The rights and liabilities of the Association under the Trade Union Act, 1941, were explained by the secretary of the Employers' Federation who was in attendance for this purpose. The matter was deferred for further deliberation.



## EMPIRE AND FOREIGN NEWS

**U.S. Ban on Brass Containers.**—From January 1, 1942, it has been prohibited in the United States to manufacture lipstick containers, vanity cases, etc., from brass or copper.

**Indian Chemical Industry.**—A report by the acids and alkalis and coal and wood distillation products subcommittees of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association urges the recovery of sulphur at present wasted in iron and copper works and the use of coal, gypsum, marine sources of sulphur, and pyrites for the production of sulphuric acid. Projects for the production of alkalis, including that of Tata Chemicals, Ltd., Metturr Chemical & Industrial Corporation, Ltd., and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., are under way, and the Dhrangadhra Chemical Works has begun production of soda ash. Pioneer Chromate Works has undertaken the manufacture of potassium and sodium dichromates at Bombay, while other concerns, including Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., have undertaken the production of sodium dichromate. For increased production of fertilisers the subcommittees have recommended the Government of India and various Provincial Governments to take steps to discourage export of bones from the country. Appendices to the report give figures of imports of various chemicals, their industrial uses, and a list of heavy chemicals, etc., manufactured in India, with the firms engaged in their manufacture.

**So-called French Perfumes Condemned in U.S.**—The use of the words "Paris" and "France" by a perfumer in the United States who has no place of business in France and who compounds his products from essential oils imported from France has been repeatedly condemned by the Federal Trade Commission. A recent instance concerns a firm trading as Normandie et Cie. Cartons in which the firm's perfumes are displayed and sold bear the legend "Made in France," and enclosed with each vial is a folder or circular on which the words "Paris" and "France" are prominently displayed. Letterheads and invoices used bear the statement: "Normandie et Cie, 11 Rue des Champs Elysées, près Paris, France." The firm imports perfume essences or compounds in bulk from France and adds alcohol in the proportion of three to one. The perfume is put up in bottles manufactured in the

United States, and advertising matter enclosed in the cartons is prepared and printed in the United States. The firm is stated to have no place of business in France or in any other country outside the United States. It has been ordered to refrain from using the terms "Paris," "France," "Made in France," or "Imported" to designate or describe products made or compounded in the United States.

**Price Control Problem in Canada.**—Price control in Canada has given rise to an especially acute problem for pharmacists, many of whom have been caught in a "pincers" movement between low retail prices maintained during the basic period for maximum prices, and the higher costs of fresh supplies they are now having to obtain. Efforts to bridge the gap and adjust trade conditions to enable retailers to keep below the price "ceiling" have been undertaken by the wholesale trade administrator of the War-time Prices and Trade Board, who conferred with groups of both wholesalers and retailers in the drug trade. The retailers were assured that the Board expected suppliers to work with them to maintain costs appropriate to the "ceiling" under which the retailers must operate. At the same time, wholesalers were found ready to sacrifice a good deal, both to meet the present difficulties and to avoid greater trouble after the war. The chief problem in the drug trade at present, said the wholesale administrator, was the variations between retailers' price levels. Some had adjusted their prices upward during the price "ceiling" basic period (September 15 to October 11), because of higher costs, as they got in fresh supplies, or in anticipation of such higher costs. Others had maintained lower rates and were now suffering as a result of higher wholesale prices. There would be some levelling out of such disparities, but the highest price level prevailing in a particular street or retail area would not necessarily be the level to which shops must conform. So that normal channels of trade would not be impeded, the War-time Prices and Trade Board would subsidise importers when the cost of their goods threatened to bring them above the maximum permitted price. Importers were advised to lay in necessary stocks, but the prices must be those prevailing in the country of origin at the time of the order.

## LEGAL REPORTS

**Theft of Saccharin Tablets.**—At Nottingham, on January 8, Thomas Green, a garage hand, appeared on two charges: stealing a case containing 1,028 6d. packets of saccharin tablets and drugs, together valued at £39 4s. 1½d., the property of J. French & Sons, hauliers, Trent Lane, and stealing a case containing twenty-four dozen 10½d. and six dozen 6d. packets of saccharin and drugs, together valued at £37 11s. 4½d., belonging to Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham. Two charges of receiving some of the saccharin and other property were heard against Richard Lee, lorry driver. Both men pleaded guilty, and each was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

**A Misleading Label.**—At Keighley Borough Court, on January 15, Maurice Calthorpe, James Denton and Clifford Tordoff, partners in M. Calthorpe & Co., manufacturing chemists, East Parade, Leeds, were fined £20 and costs for selling an iron tonic wine, Vironita, with a label calculated to mislead.

For the prosecution it was stated that the wine was analysed in December. The label on the bottle described it as an iron tonic wine containing the finest tonic and restorative ingredients known to medical science, including iron, phosphorus and glucose. The analysis revealed that the wine contained 1.34 per cent. glucose, 0.0092 per cent. of iron and 0.0046 per cent. phosphorus.

Replying to Mr. Cleworth (for the defence), Mr. F. M. Jaffe (the analyst) agreed that there were certain substances used for the purpose of keeping things like iron and phosphorus in a soluble state in a product and that in the absence of these substances the iron salt and so forth would be precipitated.

Mr. Cleworth said that while his clients were guilty of falsely describing their product, they did not do it consciously. He did not say that they could not have discovered the deficiency if they had taken certain steps but the sample would never have been on the market had they known certain facts. The firm were proud of the product. Before those proceedings, the defendants made a test and found the product did not contain as much iron as it had done originally. It was then they found that the iron had come out of solution and had been lost as precipitate. Owing to the war, glucose was in short

supply, and, unknown to the defendant, the suppliers omitted a proportion with the result that the absence of the glucose affected the iron and phosphorus content. The thousands of affected bottles throughout the country were being replaced by new stock at a considerable cost to the defendants. The wine, said Mr. Cleworth, was not claimed as a medicine or that it contained a specific amount of iron, phosphorus or glucose and all the laboratory said was that those things were in it.

**Food and Drugs Act Prosecution.**—At the Thames Police Court, London, on January 13, Sarah Barteck, M.P.S., 471 Commercial Road, Stepney, was summoned by the Stepney Borough Council, under Section 6 (1) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for giving, with a sugar substitute sold by her on October 23, a label calculated to mislead as to its nature, substance and quality. A. M. Ashford, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Keyworth Road, Sheffield, were summoned by Sarah Barteck under Section 83 of the Act for selling the sugar substitute to her on July 30 with a label calculated to mislead. Miss Kirby, for Barteck, and Mr. Platts Mills, for Ashford, Ltd., entered pleas of not guilty.

Mr. Edward Fail, prosecuting for the Council, said that on October 23 a food inspector purchased at Sarah Barteck's shop a substance in a packet which was called "perfect sugar substitute. The popular sweetener." On the side of the packet it stated that a mustardspoonful was sufficient for a cup of tea, coffee or cocoa, but more or less could be used to taste. For cooking calculations users were told to reckon a small teaspoonful equivalent to two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Then, on a red label which had been affixed to the packet, and on which the prosecution were relying for their case, were the words "now double strength. Use only half the quantity stated on side of packet." It also stated on the packet that the sweetening potency of contents was equivalent to nearly 1 lb. of sugar. The packet contained half an ounce of the substance and, according to Mr. Henville, the public analysis showed 4.2 per cent. was saccharin. Therefore, the sweetening power of saccharin was reckoned to be about 550 times that of sugar, the half ounce was equivalent to three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Without the red label being on the packet, the proceedings might not have been brought. The



pel, in the submission of the prosecution, meant that the contents were double strength, whereas they were not.

The magistrate (Mr. John Harris): It seems to imply that the formula had been altered in favour of the customer?—Mr. Fail: Yes, but the prosecution's submission that it was not.

Mr. Douglas Henville, public analyst for the Borough of Stepney, gave evidence of the result of his analysis, as stated by Mr. Fail. He said that the sweetening power of saccharin was recognised as about 550 times that of sucrose. He had read the wording of the packet to the effect that the sweetening potency of the contents was equivalent to nearly 1 lb. of sugar and he thought the words on the red label "now double strength" were wrong. In reply to the magistrate, Mr. Henville said that the base of the substance was glucose, or dextrose, which had very slight sweetening power, but which had good food value. He agreed that 4 per cent. of saccharin was a reasonable percentage.

Sarah Barteck, giving evidence, said that she bought a number of packets of the sugar substitute and they remained in the same condition until she sold them.

Mr. Harris: I don't think there is really a case against Barteck and the summons against her will be dismissed.

Mr. Platts Mills submitted that no case had been made out against either defendant, but, unless a case was made out against Sarah Barteck, his clients could not be brought in.—Mr. Harris: I can hold the label was calculated to deceive.—Mr. Platts Mills contended that the words "now double strength" applied only to the contents of the packet and must be read with the other words on the packet.

Mr. Harris: The difficulty is that the defendants said the contents were equivalent to nearly 1 lb. of sugar and they say now it is double strength, which would mean the contents were equivalent to 2 lb. of sugar.—Mr. Platts Mills: It means only that the contents are double strength, not the sweetening content.

Mr. Harris held there was a case to answer, and Mr. Platts Mills called Mr. Major John Sewell, M.P.S., technical adviser to Ashford, Ltd.

Mr. Sewell said he had acted as adviser in relation to the manufacture of the sugar substitute. When first produced each packet contained one ounce of the total product, with a sweetening potency equivalent to 1 lb. of sugar. At the beginning of 1941 difficulty was experienced with regard

to the supply of dextrose for the base and it was decided to economise, and, although retaining the sweetening potency of the product, reduce the bulk by half. In other words, although the contents of each packet were reduced by half, the saccharin content remained the same. The statement on the packets referred to the one ounce packets, and, as it was difficult to get fresh containers, the red labels were put on. In fact the substance was double strength. The company had sold very large quantities of the substance, and since October had been granted a licence by the Food Substitute Control to manufacture it, although the formula had been altered, the use of a different base enabling the packets to contain one ounce. The packets no longer bore the red labels.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fail, witness contended that the saccharin strength of the powder was double what it was before the red labels were put on the packets, but he did not agree that the labels were calculated to represent that the sweetening potency of the contents was equivalent to that of 2 lb. of sugar.

Mr. Harris: You know, it isn't what you intended, it's what you infer that matters. Don't you think you would like to withdraw.—Mr. Sewell: If I may say so, it is open to two constructions, but I didn't see that at the time. Mr. Harris: That means it is calculated to deceive some people at any rate, doesn't it?—Mr. Fail (to Mr. Sewell): Is it calculated to mislead?—That's the same question.—Mr. Harris: He doesn't want to answer. I shan't press him.

Mr. Platts Mills (to Mr. Sewell): Did you ever intend it to mislead anyone?—Certainly not.

Mr. Harris: I am quite ready to accept, having heard this gentleman, that there was no intent to deceive. It seems to me that the label was calculated to mislead, although I am satisfied there was no intent on the part of the company to mislead the public. I think they were careless about it. I have to remember the difficulty in getting new cartons and so on. It is not a case for a heavy penalty. It would have been much better if the label had been differently worded.

A fine of £5 was imposed on Ashford, Ltd., and they were ordered to pay £5 5s. costs to the Council and £3 3s. to Sarah Barteck.

**Waste Paper Salvage Competition.**—Closing date, January 31, but go on collecting your "waste" after that.

## COMPANY NEWS

**ARSENIC DISTRIBUTORS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers, importers and exporters of arsenic, etc. First directors not named. R.O.: 101 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

**V. G. & Co. (LEEDS), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturing chemists, manufacturers of and dealers in drugs, essential oils, etc. First directors to be appointed. R.O.: Fountain Chambers, Fountain Street, Halifax.

**TESTONE PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in hair-dressers' requisites, cosmetics, etc. Walter Goult and Ivy G. Brien, both of 38 Lyndhurst Avenue, Tolworth, Surrey, directors. R.O.: Carlton House, 11d Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

**M. B. (CHARING CROSS), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, druggists, drysalters, etc. Mrs. May I. Seigenburg, 128 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.1, and Frank W. Fowkes, M.P.S., 2 The Crescent, Cricklewood, N.W.2, directors. R.O.: 79 Charing Cross Road, W.C.1.

**LEWIS LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in toilet requisites, drugs, disinfectants, etc. David Lewis, M.P.S., Hamilton View, and Joseph Lester, 101 Markham Avenue, Leeds, directors. R.O.: Vincens Chambers, Victoria Square, Leeds.

**D. & H. BANKS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £2,250. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, druggists, drysalters, etc. Arthur D. Banks, M.P.S., 72 Love Lane; Edward H. Banks, Wundak, Elm Park Road, Pinner; and Samuel E. Mundon, M.P.S., 26 Ashness Gardens, Greenford, directors. R.O.: 89 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

**M. S. TRADING CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, toilet and druggists' sundries, etc. Sidney Stein, 29 Seaforth Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, and Mrs. Sadie Stein, 2-9 Wyndham Crescent, London, N.19, directors. R.O.: 23 King Street, London, E.C.2.

**A. H. CROASDALE, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on business as

wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, sundriesmen, manufacturers of and dealer in toilet requisites, photographic materials etc. Arthur H. Croasdale, M.P.S., Gra Gables, Foxhall Road, Ipswich, permanent governing director. R.O.: 24 Butte Market, Ipswich.

**CORFIELD & CORFIELD, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £700. Objects: To acquire the chemist's business carried on by Arthur E. Barnwell and Gladys M. Corfield as Corfield & Corfield, at 39 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham. Arthur E. Barnwell, Westerley, Barnt Green, Worcs, and Gladys M. Corfield, 43 Milcote Road, Smethwick, directors. R.O.: 39 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham.

**DIXOR, LTD.**—Net profit for the year 1941 amounted to £19,445, against £34,471 in 1940. Dividend is 10 per cent., against 30 per cent. in 1940.

**A. MILLAR & Co., LTD.**—Directors' report and accounts for year ended October 31, 1941, show that, after making provision for salaries, repairs, bad debts, directors' fees, etc., net profit, including balance of £6,759 brought forward, amounted to £12,029. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the preference shares was paid in June 1941, amounting to £1,000 (less income tax), leaving a balance of £11,029. A final dividend on the preference shares of 5 per cent. (less income tax), or £937 10s., was paid in December. There remains £10,091 out of which the directors recommend payment of dividend on ordinary shares of 5 per cent. (less income tax), or £3,221, leaving £6,862 to be carried forward. Major R. M. Millar and Mr. J. W. Morgan offer themselves for re-election to the board of directors.

**SUPPLEMENTAL DIVIDEND.**—George Anderson, M.P.S., The Ferry Road Pharmacy, Ferry Road, Shoreham, Sussex; supplemental dividend, 1s. 7½d. in the £.

**VOLUNTARY WINDING-UP.**—At an extraordinary meeting of English Gelatine Phosphates, Ltd., on January 1, it was resolved that the company should be voluntarily wound up.

**COMPANY MEETING.**—A meeting of P. Mexico Laboratories, Ltd., will be held at Hall Bank, Village Road, Llanfairfechan, North Wales, at 7 p.m. on February 13, to hear the liquidator's report on the winding up of the company.



# TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

## Disesteem of Science

The Association of Scientific Workers has done a public service in protesting against the relegation of men of science to obscure positions in connexion with the conduct of the war. While it may be hoped that cases of "highly skilled scientists who were kept digging potatoes" are exceptional, the ravamen of the charge put on record by the Association cannot be refuted. The warning of Sir Henry Dale against the possible entanglement of scientific research in party politics was endorsed in this section a few weeks ago: the manifesto of the conference reported on p. 72 is the correlative aspect of the matter. In your issue of September 3, 1938, you published an article witnessing to the distrust of science that still lingers in unexpected quarters. A striking example cited was that of a distinguished classical scholar who stopped a friend on the point of setting forth a scientific theory with the words: "Ah yes, but that's science, and I know no science." You then traced the history of this distrust, which goes back several centuries. Why does it persist? Surely the habit of regarding scientific education as secondary, and by inference inferior, to a classical education is as unreasonable as the blind worship by mediæval and post-mediæval medical men of the recorded observations of Greek and Latin medical authors.

## Practical Steps

As Sir Daniel Hall pointed out at the conference referred to, the first problem for men of science is "to find within the machinery of Government the appropriate method of using the expert." It may at present be asking too much to urge that at least a third of the members of any British Government should possess science degrees; but that would be one way of affirming the status of science to a voice in "planned economy." The worst trouble, with the possible exception of haphazard management, is that "back-room" men—in other words, experienced research workers—are seldom given any opportunity for large-scale experiment. This grave defect could and should be remedied forthwith. Its abolition could, I venture to think, contribute at least as much to final victory as some of the courses of training disclosed in the Press from time to time. Men of science are the most modest of people in their attitude to the world at large: they require no salary

beyond a bare minimum, no uniform, no decoration. The advances that they originate in scientific and technical processes soon become the common property of mankind. And where, it may be asked, do pharmacists come in? The answer is easy: in a departmental view they are the people who mix the whitewash to stand in buckets on their doorsteps.

## When Cinchona was Discovered

The investigation by Mr. A. W. Haggis into the early history of cinchona merits the high praise you accord to it (p. 89). A reading of his attractive monograph has given me the impression that he has not left very much for subsequent historians to do, or at any rate that he has prepared a broad and smooth highway for them. It almost passes comprehension that so many blunders in nomenclature could have been made, in the early years of the plant's medicinal use, by people not devoid of intelligence. One instance is the adoption, or the arbitrary coinage, of the name quinaquina for the plant or plants from which the bark was derived. The nearest term in the earliest Quichuan-Spanish vocabularies (slightly earlier than the probable date of the introduction of cinchona into Europe) is "quinua-quinua," translated into Spanish as "cierta legumbre llamada assi" (i.e. a certain leguminous plant thus called). By a chain of evidence Mr. Haggis is able to fix this plant as being in all probability *Myroxylon peruiferum*. In view of the fact that at that time the Quichuan language had only lately been reduced to a written form, how did it happen that the "u" was suppressed and a name adopted which, transliterated into the Italian form "china," set in motion a train of errors involving a putative relationship with *Smilax China*? One reads with a certain amusement that Italian authors were the worst offenders in the confusion, and that a Belgian writer was the first to find the right path. Up to the present it has not been possible to carry the history of the plant appreciably further back than the hitherto accepted date of its introduction: one of the two oldest authorities, Espinosa, lived in Peru from 1615 to 1628, and the other, Cobo, in Peru and Mexico from 1596 to 1653. By continued search Mr. Haggis or another explorer may have the good fortune to discover still earlier references to the use of the drug.

**Xrayser**

# PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY of IRELAND

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held on January 13, Mr. P. C. Cahill (president) in the chair. Members of the Council present were Messrs. J. Gleeson, F. J. Fitzpatrick, T. C. Scott, P. A. Brady, P. Brooke-Kelly, H. P. Corrigan, J. Duggan, B. P. Hickey, M. J. Kieran, A. R. Lester, J. A. O'Rourke, J. V. McKeever, J. K. Whelehan, and Sir Thomas Robinson.

## Correspondence

Greetings were received from His Excellency the Papal Nuncio; His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin; the president of University College, Dublin; the president of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland; the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland; and Mr. Charles A. Gillespie, New York.

A letter was read from the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland, intimating that a resolution had been passed by the president and Fellows at their meeting on December 5, recommending that the sulphanilamide drugs should be placed on the Poisons Schedule, and adding that this resolution had been forwarded to the Minister for Justice.

A letter was read from Davis, Griffin & Co., auditors to the Society, regarding assessments proposed to be made by the revenue authorities.

The Pharmaceutical Press wrote forwarding a supplement to the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

## Registration of Apprentices

In connexion with this matter of the registration of apprentices THE REGISTRAR (Mr. J. J. Kerr) mentioned that in spite of the warning given by the president at the last meeting of the Council two-thirds of the candidates registering this month were late. One apprentice had lost three months and another had lost a year and two months.

## Other Matters

The reports of the House, Law, Schools, Certificates and Declarations Committees were submitted and approved. The report of the last-mentioned Committee stated that twenty-eight candidates had entered for the January Licence examination.

THE REGISTRAR reported on the deaths of David Orr McKinney, L.P.S.I., Robert L. Thompson, L.P.S.I., Rev. Robert Cle-

ments Acheson, R.D., Patrick Drumgool, R.D.; Thomas John Field, R.D.; and Joseph Montgomery, R.D.

The following were elected members the Society: Messrs. James Burke, R. O'Mahony, J. F. Rea; and Mr. W. Salisbur was elected as an Associate Druggist. The following were nominated for membership: Mr. Thomas Jordan, the Medical Hall, Newtownbarry; Mr. C. Lucey, Irishtown Road, Dublin; and Miss C. Merrilees, 137 Lower Rathmines Road, Dublin.—Mrs. McCarthy, *née* Lombard Ph.C., wrote enclosing marriage certificate and requesting change of name and address in the Register. The application was granted.—The following who submitted matriculation certificates were granted Preliminary registration: Misses A. Cochrane, A. G. Dorrian, M. A. Doy, E. M. Dunne, K. C. Falvey, P. T. Nash, M. M. Rowan, Messrs. B. Anderson, S. O'Brien, R. Godley, J. J. Maher, and M. O. Silke.

The following changes of address were notified: Miss H. O'Donovan, M.P.S.I., to 2 Henry Street, Kenmare, co. Kerry; Mr. R. J. O'Mahony, M.P.S.I., to 107 Upper George's Street, Dun Laoghaire; Mr. G. Busby, L.P.S.I., to 174 Southwell Road, Bangor, co. Down; Mr. J. G. Coleman, assistant, to The Bungalow, Northbrook Road, Dublin; Mr. B. C. Sullivan, assistant, to 63 Main Street, Mallow, co. Cork; Mr. B. Cummins, R.D., to 6 Bolton Street, Clonmel.

## Congratulations to Mr. Brady

At the conclusion of the business on the agenda MR. SCOTT said they had all seen the daily Press that a member of the profession had just been elected a member of the Board of the Richmond, Hardwicke and Whitworth Hospitals. They were delighted to see this, because it was not only an honour to the man concerned, but also an honour to pharmacy that such a thing should happen. He thought they should congratulate Mr. Brady on the honour conferred on him.—THE PRESIDENT I agree with Mr. Scott. I think we are delighted to see him on the Board MR. BRADY: Thank you, gentlemen. I appreciate your remarks very much.

At a meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee held following the Court meeting, two grants were passed payment.



# PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

## Examination Results

The following were the results of the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society, England and Wales, held in January 1942:—

Examination	Entered	Absent	Failed	Referred (one subject)	Passed
INTERMEDIATE:					
(a) Whole examination	36	1	9	14	12
(b) Referred subject ..	44	—	—	19	25
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING:					
(a) Whole examination	51	5	25	11	10
(b) Referred subject ..	42	1	—	10	31

The Board prescribed that before re-entry for the examination seven candidates could undergo a further course of study, as follows:—

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, in all subjects, 1; in biology, 1; in chemistry, 2.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION, in all subjects, 1; in pharmaceutical chemistry, 1; in dispensing, 1.

### SUMMARY OF REJECTED CANDIDATES

Subject	Entered	Absent	Referred	Failed
Biology (botany and zoology) .. .. .	66	0	26	5
Botany (botany section only) .. ..	72	1	27	7
Chemistry .. .. .	42	1	5	7
Physics .. .. .	38	1	1	7
Pharmacognosy .. ..	54	5	2	14
Pharmaceutics .. ..	66	6	9	18
Physiology .. .. .	57	5	2	18
Pharmaceutical chemistry .. ..	66	5	6	21
Dispensing pharmacy ..	54	5	2	12

In the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination, England and Wales, one candidate, John Douglas Davies, passed, one failed and four were referred.

The following candidates satisfied the examiners in the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination:—

Allen, A. B., Macclesfield  
 Bannister, C., Whitechapel  
 Blackburn, A. R., Thetford  
 Brough, C. L., Morecambe  
 Buckley, K., Dukinfield  
 Bunting, L. G., Isleworth  
 Button, A. H., Bath  
 Clark, J. W., Wolverhampton  
 Clarke, W. H. P., Salisbury  
 Cobham, D. E., Leicester  
 Cohen, P. L., Plymouth  
 Cooper, A. G., Chiddingfold  
 Costelloe, Mary M. D., Stoke-on-Trent  
 Cull, R. K., Winchester  
 Davies, E. V., Rhyl  
 Goodman, L. J., St. Columb  
 Green, Rose (Mrs.), Salford  
 Griffiths, J. T., Mountain Ash  
 Howells, G. O., Crickhowell  
 Howitt, R., Leicester  
 James, T., Aberdare  
 Jones, D. V., Streatham  
 Jones, W. K., Clapham  
 Kitchen, G., Sheffield  
 Llewellyn, W. J., Ammanford  
 McCrae, A., Rochdale  
 Mawer, Phyllis I., Ashton-under-Lyne  
 Perfect, J. D., Penzance  
 Reeve, W. E., East Ham  
 Rolls, K. G., Ramsgate  
 Roots, D. G., Walthamstow  
 Salmon, G., Goodwick  
 Stanford, I. W., Neath  
 Swift, L. W., Tottenham  
 Thomas, H. A., Kidwelly  
 Thomas, T. C., Southsea  
 Thompson, Mabel, Bootle  
 Warsop, D. W., Birmingham  
 Williams, E. A., Penzance  
 Williams, J. T., Abergavenny  
 Wychansky, A., Bishopsgate

CLOSED ON SATURDAYS.—Advertisers and subscribers are reminded that owing to war conditions the Head Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2, is closed on Saturdays until further notice. Urgent instructions relating to advertising and subscriptions should be sent to the C. & D., c/o The Pitman Press, Bath, Somerset.

## THE DOCTORS' BROADCAST

The B. B. C. in the Forces programme at 8.45 p.m. on Wednesday, January 14, broadcast a discussion between a "General Physician and Teacher of Medicine" and a "Medical Psychologist," with a broadcasting official acting as interlocutor. The discussion opened on "How the art of medicine originated," followed by expressions of opinion on psychology and medical treatment, and other matters.

*By courtesy of the British Broadcasting Corporation, we publish the main points of the discussion, identifying the interlocutor as "B.B.C.," the general physician as "G.P." and the medical psychologist as "M.P."*

**B. B. C.**—I've often wondered where and how the art of medicine originated; you should know, G. P.

**G. P.**—Well, if you look at medicine in the past, it's derived from a sort of fairly advanced stage of magic.

**B. B. C.**—You mean the equivalent of the African witch doctor?

**G. P.**—That's right. It began with the magical stage and during the middle ages it became more scholastic; it was then based entirely on the works of fellows like Galen and Aristotle. The revival of learning brought about by the Renaissance automatically led medicine in 1600 and 1700 through the transitional stage when doctors knew a great deal about anatomy but not very much about disease. A tremendous amount of work was done about the *description* of disease and this ultimately came to fruition in the last century when they turned their attention to post mortems. Members of the French school compared what they found in life with what they found by dissection after death, and that led to the beginnings of medical science as we know it today. Then from there medicine was led on to a new tack by the discovery of microbes, and that was interrupted again by the discovery of the relation of chemistry to medicine.

**B. B. C.**—What does that mean exactly?

**G. P.**—Well, for instance, the amount of sugar in the blood of a patient suffering from diabetes as compared with normal people. All this combined—all these discoveries within a hundred years—produced a tremendous amount of new medical knowledge which led people at the beginning of this century to think that there was nothing in medicine beyond what could be seen and measured. But at the present moment doctors realise that there *is* something more. That the patient has not only a body but a mind, and that it's up to the doctor to treat not only the disease itself, but the mind of the patient who's got the disease.

**B. B. C.**—Well, M. P., you're the expert psychologist.

**M. P.**—You can summarise what G. P. has said in another way. Until recently medicine has been concerned with the prevention of death and not the prevention of disease. When you consider the medical student in a hospital, it's hardly surprising that, after spending most of his time cutting up dead dog-fish and dead frogs, he comes across his first patient, who possibly has a pain in his stomach, and he immediately thinks of the stomach as a separate

section of the patient's anatomy—a thing quite apart from the rest of his body and mind. In my opinion that typifies something that's wrong with medicine. It seems to me that all our training is heavily overburdened with learning derived from the study of dead creatures.

**B. B. C.**—Well, presumably that's essential to a proper understanding of surgery. I mean, what type of man in your opinion is likely to make the best doctor?

**M. P.**—The right type can't be got with measuring tape, but medical psychology can tell you which is the *wrong* type of student. You can't say, "This man should be a doctor but you *can* say, "That man will never make a doctor, because he hasn't the right emotional balance to convince patients and to handle people."

**B. B. C.**—I suppose in psychology particularly it's essential that the doctor should have had personal experience of suffering, physically and mentally?

**M. P.**—I would say so, certainly. I can imagine anyone who's never undergone serious emotional disturbance being able to take a psychological work. He must have experienced trouble himself before he can really understand what he has to treat.

**B. B. C.**—You think the main function of a doctor is to be a psychologist?

**M. P.**—I think doctors always have been good doctors at any rate. It rather surprises me that the word "psychology" has caught on so much lately.

**G. P.**—I think it's probably been brought about by reaction to the view taken in the last century that all disease was due to structural damage, actual disease of the flesh, and that the function of the doctor was to cut or remove it—to get on the track of the actual microbes producing the disease—something quite mechanical. Nowadays it is realised that a great deal of the illness which people suffer from is fundamentally psychological and not of the flesh at all.

**B. B. C.**—You mean the hypochondriac—patient who suffers from an imaginary illness?

**M. P.**—No, not exactly that. He suffers from an imaginary illness—many things that are imaginary are very real indeed to the person imagining them: take the case of people who are really convinced that they will die if they cross the street—it is a very real fear to patients. There's been a tendency in medicine—until recently anyway—to believe that something is unreasonable if it's therefore un-



if the doctor can't find any physical disease in there's nothing wrong. If a person *believes* he's ill, it won't cure him to tell him outright that he isn't—it'll only infuriate him as a rule, but he *can* be reassured and told that everything will be all right, or else you can help him discover why he believes he's ill. The nature of the origin of illness is a fascinating subject, and I think it's high time more attention was paid to it.

**B. B. C.**—You mean that at present no allowance is made for the individual and his complaint—that the same complaint can be dealt with in different ways, according to the mentality of the person who's suffering from it?

**R. P.**—Yes, and I agree with *M. P.* there. I said just now, there isn't sufficient allowance made for the individual. Many doctors are still inclined to treat the disease and not the patient. In surgery, for instance, the surgeon treats the disease—the patient's a very secondary matter.

**B. B. C.**—I suppose the time may come when the ordinary general practitioner is replaced by a panel of doctors, each a specialist in his own particular branch of medicine?

**R. P.**—That would obviously have enormous advantages, and I think it's likely to come. As medicine advances it's bound to become more and more specialised—that's natural and you've got to accept it, but I'm not sure that it will be an advantage to everybody to have to consult a panel of doctors. For the person with a curable disease, yes, but I think there still exists a very strong fellow feeling for the good old-fashioned family practitioner.

**M. P.**—But any demand for change or improvement in medicine is bound to come from the public and from the State. They can't afford to ignore the fact, when treatment of disease is relatively inefficient. Panel practice is a good example—doctors complain that they can't make a living unless they have a big general practice, and on the other hand they complain that with so many patients they're seriously grossly overworked. The only way to do it is to be so efficient in *preventing* illness that they have to deal with that number of patients small enough to be both interesting and profitable.

**B. B. C.**—I suppose that would mean having compulsory medical examinations for everybody?

**R. P.**—That's the obvious way of doing it, but it's fraught with many difficulties. So many early stages of disease are extremely hard to detect at present. The ideal will be when science is able to spot disease in its earliest stages when it's easily preventable. We can't do that yet, but we're gradually getting better at it. There's a stage in most diseases when it's advanced enough to be diagnosed but can still be cured, but the trouble in many cases is that the patient doesn't go to his doctor soon enough.

**M. P.**—And I don't think the public yet fully realizes the tremendous advantages of preventive treatment. It's very difficult to make people realize the importance of preventive treatment, but, of course, if the State tries to insist that

children, for instance, are what you might call vaccinated against diphtheria and things like that, there are a number of parents who will go to a great deal of trouble to see that it's *not* done, partly reasonably and partly unreasonably. It comes to this, at the present time medicine is very largely engaged on salvage, but I hope one day it'll be the real function of medicine to prevent disease.

**B. B. C.**—What are all you doctors aiming at? What do you want to do? Do you want to produce the perfect race?

**G. P.**—The function of doctors has been to prevent people from dying and to save them from prolonged ill-health, and that's been their main obsession. With the help of the psychologist, medicine should be able to produce a normal, happier and generally more contented race.

**B. B. C.**—But illness very often has a good effect on the character, surely? Isn't genius often coupled with ill health?

**M. P.**—Many geniuses have suffered from ill health, but I don't think genius necessarily arises from illness—I think it's quite possible to be a healthy genius! To my mind, what we're striving for is to produce a generation of people of whom the majority are capable of being contented—and I don't mean by that a race of cow-like robots, but normal people capable of a satisfying, even exciting, life that suits their natures. On that day we can strike the only really telling blow against war.

**B. B. C.**—You think wars spring from psychological causes?

**M. P.**—Some of us think war is largely the outcome of human aggressiveness—by that we mean aggressiveness born of deep discontent with ourselves and our surroundings and an overwhelming urge to break away. If you consider how much discontent there is in the world, you needn't be surprised at the occurrence of war, rather you should be grateful for the occurrence of peace. Our first object in working for mental health is to provide the possibility of contentment—happiness is another affair.

**G. P.**—It's certainly going to be a big problem in the future, and I agree medicine can help enormously in the creation of a more contented race, which is bound up with other social problems. But I think it ought to be realised that nowadays the poor get the very best of medical attention. They can go to hospital and get an absolutely square deal and, unlike richer patients, they provide no inducement for the doctor to do anything for them which is not entirely for their own good.

**M. P.**—An enormous amount of discontent and unhappiness has arisen from not enough food, bad housing and so on, and the first thing to cure that is the provision of a decent minimum standard of living. When everybody's able to have that then they should be able to set about thinking how to become content—or even happy. That is primarily a problem of emotional development which I think will be the main concern of medical psychology in the future.

## MEDICAL ABSTRACTS

**Sulphathiazole in Impetigo.**—Bacteriological examination by Steigman ("British Medical Journal," January 3, p. 12) of twenty-five patients suffering from impetigo gave the following cultural results: Haemolytic streptococci (pure culture) in twelve cases; *Staph. aureus* (pure culture) in eight cases; and a combination of these two organisms in the remaining five cases. It was decided to compare the local effect of sulphathiazole with that of ammoniated mercury, sulphathiazole being chosen because it is effective against the staphylococcus as well as against haemolytic streptococci. A simple ointment of 5 per cent. sulphathiazole in paraff. molle flav. was used. Twenty cases of severe generalised impetigo were treated, after softening and removal of the causes, as follows: To one half of the body there was applied ung. hydrarg. amm. dil. three times daily, and to the other half 5 per cent. sulphathiazole ointment, also three times daily. Impetigo treated with ammoniated mercury healed rather slowly, requiring an average of eight days. Impetigo treated with 5 per cent. sulphathiazole ointment showed improvement in forty-eight hours, and was healed by the fourth or fifth day.

**Vitamins in Old Age.**—Forty senile patients were treated by Stephenson, Penton and Korenchevsky ("British Medical Journal," December 13, 1941, p. 839) with vitamins B complex and C for about a year. Their condition was compared with that of eighteen senile patients of a control group receiving dummy tablets. All patients were on a usual hospital diet not rich in vitamins. Treatment with vitamins B and C did not stop the biologically inevitable development of senility. By treating the aged people with vitamins, however, it was possible to prevent or improve, in some cases to a striking degree, certain of those senile features which might be considered as pathological because they appear prematurely or in an extreme degree (e.g. muscular, cardiovascular, and mental deterioration) or which do not seem to be inevitable in normal physiological senility (e.g. dementia, insomnia, skin rashes and itchings, constipation). During the period of observation improvement or disappearance (apparently not of a lasting nature) of some pathological senile features was observed in numerous cases, while a number of other cases were not improved, and a few patients who had been free from certain

senile features developed them during a notwithstanding the treatment. In spite of the comparatively limited and modest results which aged people might expect from treatment with vitamins, the authors conclude that in suitable cases the results obtained in some pathological senile features might be considerable.

**Hypochlorite Disinfection in Sneezing.** A quantitative study of the number of bacteria-carrying particles given out during sneezing, their rate of disappearance from the air in a closed room, and the rate at which they are killed by a hand spray using sodium hypochlorite, has been carried out by Bourdillon, Lidwell and Lovelace ("British Medical Journal," January 11, p. 42). Their method was to absorb, at stated intervals, a uniform quantity of air from a suitable position in a closed room in which the atmosphere was kept in motion by an electric fan, and to submit each sample to tests. An indication of the results obtained is given in the following table, which gives bacterial counts of samples of air after four sneezes, and bacterial counts in identical conditions but after spraying with hypochlorite solution (two strokes of a spray pump two to two-and-a-half minutes after the sneezes):—

Untreated air	Count per cu. ft.	Treated air	Count per cu. ft.
Shortly before sneezes	2	Shortly before sneezes	2
1 min. after sneezes	492	1-2 min. after sneezes	1-2
3 " " "	440	2-3 " " "	2-3
5 " " "	342	3-4 " " "	3-4
8 " " "	288	4-5 " " "	4-5
10 " " "	196	5-6 " " "	5-6
30 " " "	30	7-12 " " "	7-12
40-45 " " "	10		

Thus in a closed room an average vigorous sneeze causes the emission of about 100,000 bacteria-carrying particles of a size small enough to remain in the air for more than one minute. Of these about 4 per cent usually remain suspended in still air for as long as thirty minutes. All or almost all bacteria thus emitted can be killed in three to four minutes by a spray of 1 per cent sodium hypochlorite solution in a concentration of 2.1 c.c.m. per 1,000 c.ft. of air. Certain unfavourable conditions, such as low relative humidity or high content of organic matter in the air, may hinder the action of the sprays.



## TRADE NOTES

**Celunox** is the name of rheumatism tablets made from celery by Celunox, Ltd., 25 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Supplies may be obtained through the usual wholesale channels.

**Saccharin Tablets.**—Cross & Max, Ltd., 25 Bishop's Court, London, E.C.4, are forming a register of retailers whose orders for saccharin tablets will in future receive priority. Details of the various packings and terms are given in an announcement on another page.

**Aspirin Tablets.**—Bayer Products, Ltd., Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, in their advertisement in this issue, give seven points which chemists should study in connexion with the sale of aspirin tablets. Details are also given of the bonus terms available and of the retail prices of the various packs.

**Medicated Confectionery Orders.**—Potter Clarke, Ltd., regret that they are unable to accept further orders for medicated confectionery until further notice. An exception is made for Potter's catarrh pastilles, which are still available in limited quantities. Immediately stocks of other lines are available customers will be informed.

**Rubber Scarcity.**—The London Rubber Co., North Circular Road, Chingford, London, E.4, are in a position at present to supply normal requirements of Durex brand protectives. There has been a small cut in supplies of the company's other branded lines, and the future position is obscure, depending upon the situation in the Far East.

**Colloidal Bactericide.**—Under the name BD2, Biocolloids, Ltd., Bridgewater Laboratories, Altrincham, near Manchester, issue a preparation which is claimed to destroy unfilterable and deep-seated bacteria. Clinical reports indicate its efficacy in dermatitis, eczema, barber's rash, psoriasis, ringworm, scabies and other affections of the skin. BD2 is harmless to adjacent tissue and encourages rapid granulation.

**Lozenges and Pastilles.**—Robert Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Carlton Works, Erskine Street, Hulme, Manchester, 15, remind chemists that their medicated lozenges, pastilles and tablets, are exempt from the price-control order. A number of the company's lines have been temporarily withdrawn until it has been decided whether or not these are subject to control. Those

products which are price-controlled bear an indication on the container.

**British Hexazole Preparation.**—Azozol, a British-made product identical in composition with Azoman, has been issued by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham. It is claimed to be in all respects equal to the product formerly imported from Germany. Azozol is supplied as a sterile 5 per cent. solution of hexazole for the shock (convulsive) treatment of schizophrenia, and for use as an analeptic. It may be administered either by intravenous or intramuscular injection. The product is supplied in boxes of three, six and twelve ampoules.

**Rose-Hip Syrup.**—National Rose-hip syrup, sponsored by the Ministry of Health, is to be on sale at chemists' shops from February 1. It is a Chemists' Friends preparation, and supplies can be obtained from any of the following manufacturers, whose manufacture has been approved by the Ministry of Health, or from the usual trade wholesalers; packed in 6-oz. bottles: Allen & Hanbury's, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2; H. W. Carter & Co., Ltd., The Old Refinery, Bristol; Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Holyrood Road, Edinburgh; Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough; Savory & Moore, Ltd., Lawrence Road, London, N.15; Scott & Turner, Ltd., Andrews House, Newcastle-on-Tyne; John Wyeth & Bros., Ltd., Old Hill Place, London, N.16; or, packed in 8-oz. bottles, from Farm Ice Creamery, Ltd., Chase Estate, London, N.W.10; or Paines & Byrne, Ltd., Bilton Road, Greenford, Middlesex.

### Proprietary Articles Trade Association

**Alterations to Protected List.**—*Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.*, Southall's compound malt and oil,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 1s. 7d., 12s. 6d. doz.; 1-lb., 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 22s. doz.; 2-lb., 5s. 1d., 40s. 3d. doz.; 4-lb., 9s. 8d., 76s. 9d. doz.; 7-lb. size temporarily discontinued.

## COMING EVENTS

Wednesday, January 28

BATH BRANCH OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, smoking room, Pump Room, Bath, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. F. W. Adams (assistant secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society) on "Changes due to Recent Legislation" and "Post-War Problems."

# TRADE MARKS

(From "The Trade Marks Journal,"  
December 24, 1941)

- "PATROL"; for perfumes, lipstick, toilet preparations for the hair, teeth, etc. (3). By Koray, Ltd., 56 Gamage Building, Holborn, London, E.C.1. 616,107.
- "SANTEX"; laundry preparations for use in breaking down starch. (3). By Kemtex, Ltd., Fairfield Works, Town Lane, Idle, Bradford, Yorks. 616,459.
- "PECOLITE"; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations (3). By Henry Peabody & Co., of London, Ltd., 16 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3. 616,761.
- "SPOR"; cleaning and polishing preparations (3). By Simmonds Products, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. 616,907.
- "THANOMIN"; for pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of varicose veins (5). By The Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., 183-93 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. 616,594.
- "BRITAMINS"; for pharmaceutical preparations (5). By Don S. Momand, Ltd., 10-15 Chitty Street, London, W.1. 616,596.
- "INOP" (in spectacle design). Spectacles, eyeglasses, monocles, lorgnettes, goggles and parts of such goods and cases therefor (9). By International Optical Co., Ltd., 608-09 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. 616,158.

## CONVERSION OF SPECIFICATIONS

- To Schedule IV (with amalgamation): No. 360,880, by Edward Cook & Co., Ltd.
- To Schedule IV (with amalgamation): No. 53,930, by William Gossage & Sons, Ltd.
- To Schedule IV (with amalgamation): No. 493,192, by A. Wander, Ltd.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal,"  
December 31, 1941)

- "Bosco" and "BOSCOTEX"; adhesive substance for industrial purposes (1). By B.B. Chemical Co., Ltd., Ulverscroft Works, Ulverscroft Road, Leicester. 616,909 and 616,910.
- "KALENNO"; cleaning preparations (3). By Cleaner Powder, Ltd., 62 Sidney Street, Cambridge. 616,440.
- "NAUGHTY" (script on black square); for perfumery, toilet preparations, cosmetics, soaps, hair lotions and dentifrices (3). By Mem Toilet Products, 62 Becmead Avenue, Streatham, London, S.W.16. 616,748.
- "FLOCUSIL"; for pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5). By Allied Laboratories, Ltd., 85-86 New Bond Street, London, W.1. 616,705.
- "NUGUNIX"; for antiseptic preparations for women's use (5). By Merz & Co., Ltd., 8 Southampton Place, London, W.C.1. 616,923.
- "SLIXA"; for menstruation appliances (5). By St. Andrew Mills, Ltd., 34 St. Andrew Road, Walthamstow, London, E.17. 617,034.

"THREE COOKS"; all goods included in Class 29 (29). By "Ark" Food Products, Ltd., 41 Queens Road, Reading. 616,875.

## CONVERSION OF SPECIFICATIONS

- To Schedule IV: Nos. 567,996 (3054) xlviii; and 670,999 (3054) xlviii, by Bourjois, Ltd.
- To Schedule IV (with amalgamation): No. 492,998, by A. Wander, Ltd.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," January 7  
1942)

- "MACKOLYTE"; for resinous condensation products, resinous polymerisation products casein plastics, cellulosic plastics (other than celluloid), and liquid, plastic, or solid materials formed therefrom or therewith all for industrial purposes, and none being paints, lacquers, varnishes, or of the nature of rubber. (1) By James Mackie & Sons Ltd., Albert Foundry, Springfield Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland. 613,998.
- "PARAPOID"; for chemical substances for use in manufactures; and chemical compounds for improving the characteristics of lubricants by addition thereto (1). By Standard Oil Development Co., 100 West Tenth Street, Wilmington, State of Delaware, and 26 Broadway, New York, U.S.A. Address for Service: c/o D. Young & Co., 21 Bourne End Road, Northwood, Middlesex. 616,956.
- "CESTRA"; for adhesive preparations for surgical bandages; cellulose pulp; filtering materials made mainly of raw or partly prepared vegetable substances (1). By Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Wheat Bridge Mills Chesterfield. 616,778.

## PERSONALITIES

MR. H. CARTER, M.P.S., has been nominated by Blackburn Chamber of Trade to membership of a special committee set up to deal with the withdrawal of labour from retail stores (other than food) through National Service.

MR. R. A. DAYKIN, a student in the School of Pharmacy of the College of Technology and Commerce, Leicester, has been elected president of the Students Association of the College. He is the first pharmacy student to occupy this position, and he is proving an outstanding success as student leader, writes a correspondent.

MR. H. RENSHAW CLARKE, M.P.S., managing director of Robert Ferber, Ltd., London, S.E.15, who is now in the Miller General Hospital recovering from a major operation, wishes to thank his many friends for Christmas and New Year greetings and letters of encouragement. Mr. Clarke is making a good recovery, and hopes to be back at his desk in a few weeks' time.



## BIRTHS

MARSTON.—On January 10, Barbara, the wife of Arthur E. Marston, Ph.C., Corrie, Stuart Road, Quinton, Birmingham, of a son.

## MARRIAGES

CAMPBELL—RUOFF.—At St. Mary's Church, Greenock, on January 10, Lieutenant D. C. Campbell, R.N.R., to Joan Ruoff, 3rd Officer W.R.N.S., only daughter of Mr. F. H. Ruoff, M.P.S., Portsmouth.

GALE—EDWARDS.—At St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, North Road, Birkenhead, on January 10, Peter Campbell Gale, R.A.F.V.R., to Olwyn Margaret, only daughter of Mr. J. Edwards, M.P.S., 175 Old Chester Road, Tranmere, Birkenhead.

GANNON—DONNELLY.—In Patrick's Cathedral, Dundalk, on January 8, John P. Gannon, Cootehill, to Grainne Donnelly, daughter of the late Mr. D. Donnelly, M.P.S.I., Dungannon, and Mrs. G. Donnelly, M.P.S.I., Dundalk.

## DEATHS

ADAN.—Recently, Mr. James Watt Adan, M.P.S., 60 George Street, Aberdeen, aged sixty-nine.

COLMAN.—At Gatton Park, Surrey, on January 16, Sir Jeremiah Colman, Bt., chairman of J. & J. Colman, Ltd., mustard manufacturers, aged eighty-two.

FOSSEY.—On January 7, Mr. A. R. Fossey, representative since 1919 of The French Flint Glass Bottle Co., Ltd., Ibex House, Minories, London, E.C.3. Mr. Fossey was well known among chemists both in London and the provinces.

SCHOCHER.—On September 7, 1941, Mr. Wolf Schocher, of W. Schocher & Co., Jerusalem. Mr. Schocher was born in 1869 in Lithuania (Russia), and arrived in Palestine with his father in 1880. In 1892 he established the first wholesale drug store in Jerusalem under the title of W. Schocher & Co., from which, subsequently, the firms of Schocher & Co., Tel Aviv, and Ephraim Schocher & Co., Tel Aviv, originated. Mr. Wolf Schocher was the first in Palestine to distil and export thyme and origanum oils, and he also started the export of colocynth apple and pulp. Until his death he was an honoured member of the Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce. He was distinguished by his learning and piety, as

well as by his charitable, religious, and social activities among the Jewish community. His personality earned him the esteem of all the communities of the country.

SNOW.—Recently, Mr. William Glover Snow, M.P.S., 177 Laird Street, Birkenhead. Mr. Snow passed the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1908.

Mr. R. G. Collins, secretary of the Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association, writes: The death of Mr. W. G. Snow, who qualified in 1908, will be regretted by all the members of the Birkenhead Association, for he rendered loyal and useful service in the cause of pharmacy both as its secretary and also for two years as president. It was during his secretaryship that the annual ladies' night was inaugurated and his work on the social committee was much appreciated. He also served on the local Pharmaceutical Committee for a good many years, and was a delegate to more than one British Pharmaceutical Conference. His many friends will join in extending sympathy with his widow and also his brother, Mr. Frank Snow, the present local secretary of the Pharmaceutical Committee, who is now left to guide the interests of the old-established firm of W. Snow & Sons in Birkenhead. The funeral took place on January 14, at Flaybrick Hill Cemetery, following a service at St. James's Church, where Mr. Snow had at one time been a chorister and later sidesman. The Association was well represented by members.

STIRLING.—On January 15, Mr. Archibald Colin Stirling, Strawberry Cottage, Carshalton, chairman, and managing director, R. C. Treatt & Co., Ltd., essential oil merchants, Hart Street, London, E.C.3.

## RECENT WILLS

MR. GEORGE STAFFORD ALLEN, J.P., Hill House, Long Melford, Suffolk, managing director of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London and Long Melford, who died on October 22, 1941, left £22,147 gross, with net personality £20,753.

MR. JOHN ALLAN KENNINGHAM, 8 Queens Court, Church Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E., formerly a secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, who died in Cape Town on October 21, 1941, left £15,796 gross, with net personality £15,488.

MR. HARRY WILSON, F.I.C., Ph.C., 76 Stanford Street, South Shore, Blackpool, Lancs, formerly governing director of Randall & Wilson, Ltd., wholesale and retail chemists, Southampton, who died on October 18, 1941, left estate of the gross value of £27,175, with net personality £24,963.



*John Bell*

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Official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland and of other Chemists' Societies in the Empire

VOL. CXXXVII JANUARY 24, 1942 NO. 3233

*The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this paper or described in its editorial columns should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.*

## Regulating Trade

THE Price Controlled Goods (Restriction of Re-sale) Order, 1942 (S.R. & O., 1942, No. 64), made by the Board of Trade, which we reproduce on p. 115 of this issue, should not interfere with the normal business of established merchants and wholesale houses in the drug trade, but it should shut out from the trade the menace of the speculator and inhibit the irregular trading of the "black market." This Order is a further attempt to put a stop to profiteering and speculation by the few; for the established trader, it is a charter of recognition of his rights to carry on his business in accordance with custom and usage.

It is important to note that, according to a statement issued by the authorities, "price-controlled goods" covers all price-regulated goods under the Prices of Goods Act, 1939, and goods which are subject to maximum price Orders under the Goods and Services Act, 1941.

The prohibition of wholesale trade laid down in Article 1 (a) does not apply to business in price-controlled goods when transacted by the importers, manufacturers or first-hand wholesalers of such goods. It refers only to second-hand wholesalers

(i.e., wholesalers who have purchased price-controlled goods from a source other than direct from the importers or manufacturers thereof). But in their case it would be a defence against prosecution under Article 1 (a), if they could show, in relation to the transaction concerning the charge, that such re-sale business had been, and still is, the customary practice of the trade in which they are engaged (Article 1 (b) (i)). For instance, a drug merchant should have no difficulty in this respect if challenged in regard to re-sales by wholesale transaction of price-controlled products common to the drug trade. But, for example, a potato merchant or a diamond merchant would not be able to take advantage of this defence in respect of re-sales by wholesale transaction of such goods, which are by custom goods of the drug trade. Briefly, this subsection closes one more door against speculators who attempt to profiteer in classes of goods common to a trade with which they have no genuine connexion.

## Retail Re-sales

Article 1 (b) prohibits the re-sale of price-controlled goods, which have been bought retail, except where the resale is at the same price as that paid by the seller for the goods. It does not prohibit the resale or control the sale prices of such goods bought other than by retail.

Unless drug and chemical merchants, wholesale druggists and other business houses connected with the drug trade propose to do business by re-sale transactions in classes of price-controlled goods in which they did not deal prior to August 21, 1939, or which it has not been customary for their class or trade to deal in, there would appear to be no need for them to apply for licences to trade under the Order. In cases of doubt, we would suggest that they should submit the matter to the Board of Trade and ask for a ruling. Applications for licences should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Department, Division 1, Board of Trade, Millbank, London, S.W.1. The Department may issue general or special licences to permit wholesale trading otherwise prohibited by the Order to be carried on by classes of traders

or by particular traders. Traders who consider their business should be protected by licence should apply for the necessary permit not later than February 7, 1942, if their position has not in the meantime been covered by a general licence.

If this Order, probably the most sweeping trade regulation issued during the war, is operated with due regard to the vital importance of permitting the continuance of legitimate wholesale trade, it should prove of value to traders for whom it provides protection. Although the Order is dated to come into operation on January 19, it is not anticipated that steps will be taken to enforce it until after the date given by the Board of Trade for the receipt of applications for trading licences—February 7.

## Antimony and Derris Controlled

Two important drug-trade commodities—antimony and derris root—have recently been brought under official control. The Control of Non-ferrous Metals (No. 8) (Antimony) Order, 1942, which came into operation on January 19, rules that antimony cannot now be sold without a licence granted by the Minister of Supply, or acquired except from the holder of a licence. For the purposes of the Order, "antimony" means antimony metal containing not less than 75 per cent. by weight of antimony, and any crude antimony sulphide, oxide, golden or crimson sulphide or antimony ore. Buyers of antimony should continue to place their orders through the normal trade channels, but inquiries on matters arising out of the new Order should be addressed to the Joint Controllers of Non-ferrous Metals, Grand Hotel, Rugby.

The Control of Derris (No. 1) Order, 1942, which came into force on January 16, brings under official control an important commodity which, as a result of the Far-Eastern war situation, is likely to become extremely scarce. The Order provides that no person shall acquire or agree or offer to acquire any controlled material (i.e., derris root) except in accordance with a licence granted by the Minister of Supply. Similarly, no person is permitted to dispose of the root except to a licence-holder.

A licence is also required to mix or in any other way to treat, use or consume derris root. "Controlled material" is defined in the Order as "derris root (i.e., any root whether whole, ground, or in any other physical form, of any variety of any species of derris), and any mixture of roots (whether whole, ground or in any other physical form) containing any derris root."

## Container Control Extended

THE importance to the National war effort of strict economy in the use of metal containers is obvious. In an Order that bears the comprehensive title of the Control of Tins, Cans, Kegs, Drums and Packaging Pails (No. 5) Order, 1942, the Minister of Supply consolidates previous Orders concerning tins and cans and brings sheet-steel containers under official control. Among the new features of the present Order is a provision that in future kegs and drums for use in the home civil trade must conform to the war-time standards and specifications laid down in schedules drawn up by the British Standards Institution. Returnable containers may now be used only for the commodities for which they are prescribed in the schedules to the Order, and for so long as they are serviceable for carrying these commodities. Returnable containers that are no longer serviceable for the commodities for which they are prescribed must be filled to capacity when used for other commodities for which they may be serviceable. Metal caps and enclosures may in future be printed in one colour only. The schedules include amongst other items, advertising novelty counter displays, oil cabinets, window displays, and containers for a wide range of foodstuffs, powdered borax, chocolate laxatives, corn plasters, compound liquor powder, liver extracts, seidlitz powder, bath crystals, hair dressings, face powder and various toilet items. The Order came into force on January 19.

## On the Air

Most of us these days have little time to spare for "the wireless," our "listening" being limited to the news. For this reason and because the talk was interesting, reproduce on other pages in this issue



main points of a discussion between a general practitioner and a medical psychologist, broadcast one evening last week. Opening with a brief review of how the art of medicine originated, other important matters such as medical psychology and the possibility of panels of specialists being set up under State control, were touched on. The identity of the two medical speakers was not disclosed but there is no doubt the broadcast given at the peak of listening time—8.45 to 9 p.m.—interested millions of people throughout the country, and it was certainly excellent propaganda. We

are not going to be critical about that. But surely there is ample scope for a series of attractive broadcasts on such subjects as "The origin and development of pharmacy" or "The chemist and the services he renders." Of course, discussions between a doctor and a chemist on "Should doctors do their own dispensing" or between a non-C.F. proprietary manufacturer and a chemist on "Pharmacy for the Pharmacist" should prove really thrilling—but the speakers might not keep to the script! Anyway, it's time that chemists were put on the air and not given it!

## TRADING CONTROL ORDER

THE Price Controlled Goods (Restriction of Resale) Order, 1942 (S.R. & O., 1942, p. 64), has been made by the Board of Trade under Section 4 of the Goods and Services (Price Control) Act, 1941.

The Board of Trade in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Section 4 of the Goods and Services (Price Control) Act, 1941, and of all other powers in that behalf enabling them hereby order as follows:—

1. Except under the authority of a licence granted by the Board of Trade, and subject to such conditions as may be specified in such licence, no person shall:

(a) Resell price-controlled goods otherwise than by retail, in the course of any business which includes the selling of such goods, which have been bought in the course of that business, not being goods imported, or bought from the manufacturer or importer thereof, in the course of that business;

(b) Resell in the course of any such business price-controlled goods which have been bought by retail in the course of that business;

Provided that: (i) it shall be a defence for a person charged with failing to comply with the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph to prove in relation to the transaction which is the subject of the charge that it was on the 21st day of August, 1939, and since that date has been in usage, in the particular trade in which he is engaged, to resell such goods, otherwise than by retail;

(ii) Nothing in sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph shall prohibit the resale of such goods in the course of any business at a price not exceeding the price at which

they were bought in the course of that business.

2. For the purposes of this Order: "price" means the price at which the goods were invoiced to the buyer after deduction of all discounts, commissions and allowances, credited or to be credited to the buyer, but excluding any sum payable in respect of purchase tax and excluding delivery charges necessarily and properly incurred.

3. This Order may be cited as the Price Controlled Goods (Restriction of Resale) Order, 1942, and shall come into operation on the 19th day of January, 1942. (Editorial comment on p. 113.)

### General Licence

The Board of Trade have issued a general licence under the above Order authorising the resale of goods which the seller has bought from a closed firm and have been manufactured on behalf of that firm by a nucleus firm under an approved scheme for concentration of production in relation to such goods. This licence has been issued on the understanding that the goods sold by closed firms are not sold at prices higher than those of similar goods sold by the nucleus firms. Breaches of this understanding will result in amendments of the licence in which individual firms will be named. Copies of the licence will be available shortly (S.R. & O., No. 76) from H.M. Stationery Office.

**Can you Beat It?**—A Liverpool chemist states he "raided" his shop for WASTE PAPER last week, and collected 3 cwt. 18 lb. of paper, cardboard, and old books.

## DISADVANTAGES OF MINERAL OIL

IN view of the popularity gained by mineral oil purgatives in recent years an article in the "Journal of the American Medical Association," 1941, II, 1335, discussing the deleterious effects of liquid paraffin, is of considerable interest. The author considers that the wide use of liquid paraffin is based on empirical considerations which have little value when examined critically, as its chemistry is uncertain and its pharmacologic action a matter of dispute. Some contend that it acts by mechanically softening the faeces; others hold that it undergoes emulsification and still others assert that it speeds up peristalsis by its irritative action on the mucous membrane. On the other hand, mechanistic conditioning in a machine age has produced the current concept by analogy of an intestinal lubricant. The use of liquid paraffin as a laxative may be severely criticised on the grounds that it interferes with a normal physiological process. The competence of the rectosigmoid "valve" is destroyed and as a consequence the reservoir effect of the more proximal bowel is lost. Continual leakage from above results in the rectum being kept partially full most of the time and causes its conversion into an abnormal receptacle for faecal material. There is not sufficient pressure to initiate the defaecation reflex, but there is enough faecal material present to cause symptoms of irritation.

When liquid paraffin is present in the rectum, complete evacuation is impossible. Whatever the degree of emulsification in the intestine, a tenacious layer of a dirty mixture of oil and faeces covering the rectal mucosa is invariably found.

**Vitamin Utilisation.**—It can now be safely asserted that liquid paraffin, because of preferential solubility, interferes seriously with the utilisation of carotene and to a lesser extent with vitamin A concentrate as well as with the fat-soluble D. This has been amply demonstrated by animal experiments and also by studies on human subjects. It makes little difference whether the liquid paraffin is plain or one of the emulsified types in which the liquid content is reduced. It has been shown that amounts of liquid paraffin as small as 15 to 30 c.c. would still be able to remove all the carotene from a normal diet if the oil comes in intimate contact with food containing carotene.

To overcome this loss of vitamins, various methods have been advocated. It has been

suggested that the oil should be taken between meals; that large amounts of expensive carotene, vitamin A and D should be given with it; that mixtures of fish-liver oil containing from 3,000 to 6,000 units of vitamin A per dose should be added to avoid such changes in colour and taste as would mar the elegance of the preparation. Ordinary mixtures were added.

Liquid paraffin, whether or not it is in complete emulsion, hastens the motility of the bowel contents in the small intestine and, as a consequence, digestion is incomplete. There is also clinical evidence that persons who have taken oil over a long period of time suffer from "indigestion." This is perhaps due in large measure to interference with absorption from the small intestine. Furthermore, liquid paraffin interferes with the healing of post-operative wounds in the anorectal region and may induce hæmorrhage. Most rectal wounds are best left to heal by granulation; they are of proper shape and are kept clean. The results will be good.

**Poisoning.**—A syndrome, which for lack of a better term may be called "mineral oil poisoning," is believed to be caused by the continued oral administration of liquid paraffin, and its treatment is the discontinuance of the oil along with supplementary measures to overcome the distressing and oftentimes severe weakness which accompanies this symptom complex. The most frequent symptoms are anorexia, indigestion, flatulence, fatigue, nervousness, dyschæsia and anal leakage. Many have suffered weight loss of from 10 to 60 lb., and, in one case, more than 100 lb.

Nearly every one thinks of liquid paraffin as an intestinal lubricant. The contents of the intestine, except for about the terminal three feet, are liquid and the ability of liquid paraffin to act as a lubricant for the fluid is more germane to the efforts of Lewis Carroll and his "Alice in Wonderland" than to serious pharmacology. Controlled observation has shown that liquid paraffin on the average reduces the time of passage of a meal from the pylorus to the cæcum by several hours. The reduction in the absorption-time factor may help to explain the loss of weight and strength which so often occurs in these patients. According to the author, it would not be too unfair to say that in some respects liquid paraffin has earned its niche in the section of toxicology rather than in pharmacology.



# A CENTURY-OLD PHARMACY

OVER the pharmacy at 3 High Street, Stratford-on-Avon, the name Loggin has appeared for nearly 100 years.

The business was founded on November 18, 1841, by Mr. Charles Frederick Loggin, who was for many years an alderman of the town, and though it was originally situated in Wood Street, it was after a short interval removed to its present address, where it has been carried on uninterruptedly ever since.

Alderman Loggin was succeeded by his son, Mr. Charles Frederick Loggin, jun. In 1885 Mr. Loggin engaged as his assistant Mr. F. E. E. Ellis, of Lichfield, who has remained there ever since, apart from a short period at Rye, Sussex. Mr. Ellis took over the management

founder, with the first prescription books and original specie jars, was included in a window display at the pharmacy.

In former days drugs for the business were ground at a warehouse in John Street, where nearly all galenicals also were made,



Alderman Loggin, founder of the business

**C. F. LOGGIN,**  
**DISPENSING & CHEMIST,**

3, HIGH STREET,

Steam Drug Mills, 10, John Street,

**STRATFORD-ON-AVON.**

Presented by .....

An early trade card



An illustrated advertisement: the manufactory is no longer part of the business

of the business for the executors, subsequent to the death of Mr. Loggin, but in 1937 they decided to sell, and Mr. Ellis purchased the business for his daughter, Miss Winifred M. Ellis, the present proprietor. At the time of the actual centenary a photograph of the

but in recent years this has not been practicable. To this day, however, the business is mainly confined to pharmacy, and photographic work, for example, has not been taken up. The shop front is believed to be the oldest in the town, and all the original fittings, a good set of mahogany drawers with glass knobs, remain. The shop rounds are still in place and not relegated to the back premises.

Mr. Loggin had a drug mill at a warehouse in Chapel Lane, and subsequently built more elaborate premises in John Street, at which he installed an engine (purchased at the International Exhibition in 1851) for the manufacture of sheep dip, cattle dressings and drugs.



Miss Winifred M. Ellis, M.P.S., the present proprietor

## CAUSES OF CHILBLAINS

IN a lecture recently on the injurious effects of cold upon the skin and underlying tissues, Sir Thomas Lewis ("British Medical Journal," December 13, 1941, p. 837) points out that chilblain, erythrocyanosis of the leg, and trench foot are increasingly regarded as different manifestations of essentially the same process and as resulting from prolonged action of cold. They have in common that in early stages itching or tender, presenting coldness and high coloration of the blood vessels, they may all proceed to swelling, blistering, and ulceration. Necrosis belongs more to trench foot, but a natural explanation is the severity of damage and the neglect enforced by conditions of service. Indolence and slowness of healing are common to all three. A comparison of the microscopical lesions of chilblain and erythrocyanotic skin confirms the view of their close relationship. The lesions are those of subacute or chronic inflammation: Widened vessels, swelling, and perivascular infiltration form the essence of the picture, until destructive lesions, also of common pattern, are added. Trench foot not infrequently presents macroscopically a picture identical with that of large chilblain. Chilblain is more than a simple vascular response to H-substance release; it is supplemented by other processes—namely, diffusion of red and white cells through the cell walls, infiltration by various types of inflammatory cell, overgrowth of epidermal and connective-tissue cells, etc. Interest is no longer in the lesions themselves but in the manner in which injury arises.

### Predisposition

The reactions of a finger to crushed ice may be taken first. If the subject is sitting ordinarily clad in rooms at temperatures of from 19° to 21° C. (66° to 70° F.), it is the rule for the finger to react well, its temperature rising 4° to 8° C. (7° to 14° F.) within 10 to 20 minutes of its cooling. At lower room temperatures—namely, 17° to 19° C. (63° to 66° F.)—the reaction is usually smaller and delayed or fails. A chilblain subject sitting very warmly clad out of doors (temperature 6° C. (43° F.)) showed a large reaction of the finger (8° C.) to crushed ice after cooling. Tenderness following such exposure to cold was no greater than that displayed by normals. The reaction of the finger of normal subjects is neither so free nor so prompt if the forearm

is unusually cold, because this coldness tends to close down the vessels of the forearm through which blood passes on to the region that is called upon to react. The forearm of the chilblain subject is in general colder than that of the normal, and thus the defensive mechanism, though intact, is less effective. If the hand of a chilblain subject is immersed in cold water (3° to 5° C.; 37° to 41° F.) for a period of two hours its appearance at the end does not differ from that of the similarly treated normal hand. There are the same signs of swelling of the vessels and general swelling—signs that subside within a few hours. There are rare instances in which cold damages skin unusually, producing acute whealing, but the subjects are not prone to chilblain; neither do chilblain subjects present this phenomenon. In the chilblain subject it is unusual for a finger that has a normal appearance to develop chilblain after immersion in ice-cold water for half an hour, but chilblain has been known to follow more prolonged cooling. Observations support the idea that an area that has suffered once is one specially prone to suffer again.

### Blood Circulation

It has been suggested that chilblains are associated with an altered blood-coagulation time, but such change is not found with constancy. The only predisposing cause which can be cited because constant, in the case both of chilblain and of erythrocyanosis of the leg, is an almost habitually defective circulation in the limbs; so that the temperature of the skin often falls close to that of the surrounding air, in circumstances in which a normal limb circulation would preserve a natural warmth. The limbs are cold not only in cold but also in cool surroundings. There are many distinct conditions in which the blood supply to a limb is defective. With deficient circulation nothing leads more quickly to recovery than the re-establishment of a flow of blood to the affected parts adequate to bring their temperature to and maintain it at normal levels. The essence of treatment lies in establishing natural warmth. The affected parts are to be directly protected from exposure to cold and from mechanical injury; and relaxation of the limb vessel is to be induced by warming the trunk with extra clothing, by warmer rooms, and, when necessary, by confinement to bed.



## BROMOFORM BY ELECTROLYSIS

BROMOFORM appears to have enjoyed a certain increase in demand because of its value in whooping cough.

The earlier process of manufacture consisted of saturating milk of lime with bromine, adding alcohol, and then distilling, but losses were sustained by this method, while the substitution of acetone for alcohol did not make much improvement. It was also obtained as a secondary product in the preparation of bromine, and by the decomposition of tribromopyrotartaric acid, which formed, on being heated, bromoform and oxalic acid. The total yield obtained by these methods was never sufficiently high to allow of economical production, and this resulted in the electrolytic system being substituted. The first process of the kind was carried out in Germany by the method protected by German patent 29,771, in which a mixture of alkali-bromide salt dissolved in water and alcohol was exposed to the action of a current. According to the latest methods, no alkali need be added to the electrolyte to be treated, while the diaphragm does not require to be included in the equipment, but the process requires very careful control, otherwise substantial losses of current are liable to be sustained.

**Loss of Current.**—Each feature which can cause this loss has to be examined in detail, and in view of the varied character of the constituents, no liberties can be taken with the materials of construction used for the electrolytic bath. When first worked on a commercial scale, smooth platinum anodes were used, but in view of the increased cost of the metal, a composition metal was found to be equally efficient and much less expensive. This consisted of sheets of copper upon which was rolled sheet tantalum, the latter being then plated with platinum.

**Electrolytic Bath.**—This is preferably made of vitreous slabs, as the glass surface presented can last almost indefinitely, but as a gentle heat has to be applied, the slabs should be thin in cross-section, so that there is little risk of fissures appearing with changes of temperature. Comparatively few electrolytic processes require both heat and the introduction of a gas, but an exception exists in the case of bromoform, as the temperature should not be allowed to fall below 25° C., while a strong stream of carbon dioxide gas should be run through the liquor continuously. In view of the importance of the exact temperature being

maintained throughout, thermostats are included in the equipment, whilst automatic resistance recorders are set up outside the bath, to indicate any variation which can cause the current density to rise. Originally, the process was operated in what was termed "an atmosphere of carbon dioxide in a hot solution," which meant that the inert gas was used as a cover above the prepared hot solution. Nowadays, it is necessary to maintain a continual bubbling of the gas through the electrolyte at different points in the bath, accompanied by a continual alteration of the applied heat, as the resistance set up by electrolytic action would otherwise tend to raise the temperature above the desired 25° C. Anodic current density is maintained at 0.07 ampere per sq. cm.

**Electrolyte.**—This is made up by first dissolving 55 gm. of potassium bromide in 140 c.c. of water, and then adding 0.3 gm. of potassium chromate, after which 20 c.c. of acetone is introduced. As some slight hydrolysis might arise should these solutions be prepared before use, it is customary to prepare them on the spot just prior to electrolysis, since, failing this, it has been found that a lower yield was obtained, and further, that complications developed which interfered with the purity of the product. The surface of the platinum anode which is exposed must be absolutely smooth, and it was this fact which first gave rise to the idea of applying plated platinum. Under these conditions, a current efficiency of upwards of 90 per cent. is secured without difficulty, and it is recommended that the process be worked continuously. What current losses are sustained are due, to a slight extent, to oxygen liberation but, more markedly, to cathodic reduction, the oxidation of acetone and the formation of bromate. The stream of carbon dioxide is preferably obtained from a cylinder of the gas, while the heating is applied by continuously pumping a small section of the electrolyte over steam-heated coils; this returns by gravity to the bath. The product is the purest form of bromoform obtainable, and following a simple refining treatment is directly filled into dark amber-tinted glass bottles which are well stoppered, and stored in a cool place where there is no exposure to light. As the demand, although important, is not particularly large, it is not manufactured on an extensive scale.

## CASTOR SEEDS

A SYNOPSIS of information on castor seeds, issued by the Industrial Reference Service of the United States Department of Commerce, records that the seeds were an important crop in Kansas about forty years ago, and up to the end of the first world war were grown in many western, central and southern states of America. Little commercial domestic cultivation of the plant has taken place in recent years, but the United States Department of Agriculture is launching an experimental programme among farmers in Texas, and seeds so grown may be used to relieve shortages resulting from possible curtailment of foreign supplies. Any fertile soil that produces good crops of cotton or corn is suitable for raising castor seeds.

### Principal Sources

The principal existing producers and exporters of castor seeds are given as Brazil, British India and Manchuria. Ten years ago British India was the largest supplier to the United States, with Brazil second, but imports from India gradually declined and increasing quantities were purchased from Brazil. In 1937, 1938 and 1939 nearly all castor seeds imported into the United States came from Brazil. In 1940 British India supplied 30 per cent., but during 1941 practically all imports again came from Brazil and other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

### United States Consumption

United States imports of castor seeds averaged 94,000,000 lb. in the years 1931 to 1935; the figure rose in 1936 to 164,000,000 lb., and has remained well over 100,000,000 lb. in each succeeding year. In 1940 a new high level of 238,000,000 lb. was reached, and during the first six months of 1941 187,000,000 lb. has been imported into the United States.

### Uses of Castor Seeds

Short supplies of tung oil from China since the Japanese invasion of that country have stimulated the use of alternative drying oils in the paint and varnish industry. Recent development of a commercial method of dehydrating castor oil has resulted in a growing demand for the processed oil, which yields a glossy, waterproof film, to supplement lowered imports of tung oil. The expanded use of dehydrated

oil has been the cause of the increased imports of seeds. Castor oil is also used in special varieties of soap; in the linoleum and oilcloth industries; in lubrication and in the manufacture of adhesive flypapers, rubber substitutes, and printing inks. Large amounts are converted into the sulphonated castor oil of commerce, also known as Turkey red oil. The residue after extraction is known as castor pomace and is used as a fertiliser in the cultivation of tobacco, maize, and other crops. Owing to the presence of a toxic constituent, the residue cannot be used for cattle feed unless specially treated. A castor oil mill resembles in equipment and operation that of a cottonseed oil or linseed oil mill but special and expensive equipment is necessary for the proper extraction of oil from the seeds. The best grade is obtained by hydraulic pressure.

## U.S. SENNA IMPORTS

ACCORDING to "Foreign Commerce Weekly," issued by the United States Department of Commerce, the United States is one of the world's most important consumers of senna, obtaining the bulk of its requirements from British India, with smaller quantities from Japan, Egypt and Aden. During 1940, British India supplied 85 per cent. or 3,071,823 lb., valued at \$126,808 of the total of 3,625,486 lb. imported valued at \$176,977; Egypt, 15 per cent. 531,833 lb., worth \$47,986; and Aden 0.6 per cent., 21,830 lb., valued at \$2,183. Imports during the first eight months of 1941 declined by 66 per cent. to 432,224 lb. while the value was down by 58 per cent. to \$25,910. India supplied 64 per cent. of the total, Egypt 27 per cent., and Aden 8 per cent. The values were \$11,094, \$9,120, and \$5,186, respectively. There has been no indication of a corresponding decrease in production of senna in India but a final report on the 1941 crop is not yet available. Shipping difficulties connected with the export of Indian products have constituted the chief adverse factor during 1941. With imports diminishing United States manufacturers are stated to be looking for substitutes for senna. The locust plant (white senna), American senna and cassia are reported used for the same purpose, all of them coming from the West Indies or other areas in the Western Hemisphere.



## TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs and essential oils represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges payable in the present emergency

### 28 Essex Street, W.C.2, January 21

CONDITIONS on the London drug and chemical markets show little change from those of the previous week. There is a steady undercurrent of business, and merchants and brokers are finding plenty to do. The introduction by the Government of an increasing number of control orders tends to make business still more difficult, and in the commodities affected there is usually a standstill until the implications of the orders are fully appreciated. Two such control orders have recently been issued, one making a licence necessary for dealings in antimony and the other controlling trade in derris root. Both these orders are discussed in an editorial article on p. 114. The Price-controlled Goods (Restriction of Re-sale) Order, 1942, which came into operation on January 19, affects re-sales of all drugs which were made price-regulated goods by the Prices of Goods (Price Regulated Goods) Order, 1941 (*C. & D.*, January 10, p. 52). It is officially emphasised, however, that the new order will not interfere with necessary business and is intended primarily to deal with re-sales of goods which investigations have shown to be responsible for any cases of unnecessary and excessive rises in prices. The new order is discussed editorially on p. 113. Little of outstanding interest has occurred during the week in the PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS markets. As noted last week, prices of the principal GLYCYLATES have been advanced. BARBITONE is scarce and fetching high prices. GUAIACOLS are in steady demand. SULFONAL is scarce and firmly held. TANNIC ACID remains in restricted supply, but no further increase in price has been notified during the week.

### Crude Drugs

Most of the week's drug business has come from the home consuming trades, but only smallish quantities have been involved. Prices are for the most part firmly maintained, and in a few instances an upward movement is evident. There appear to be no offers of BALSAM COPAIBA, and prices have become nominal. Supplies of Indian SELLADONNA root are awaited. BENZOIN seems to be moving fairly well. BUCHU remains difficult, with small spot supplies

firmly held for higher prices. There is no news of lease-lend supplies of CASCARA SAGRADA; existing stocks are small, and prices are at high levels. Interest in COLOCYNTH seems to have revived, and a fair business has passed. DRAGON'S BLOOD is in meagre supply and is likely to become scarcer in view of the far-eastern situation. ERGOT is firmer in all positions. A moderate demand has been received for IPECACUANHA and prices show only fractional changes. Chinese MENTHOL continues to change hands at high prices. SENNA is without quotable change on the week. Quiet conditions have obtained on the London SHELLAC market, but current rates are firm. Small advances are recorded for some medium grades of TRAGACANTH. WAXES remain at the higher prices recorded in last week's issue, p. 95.

### Essential Oils

Quiet conditions have again ruled in these markets, and price changes have been few. ANISE (STAR) remains in good demand, but supplies are quite inadequate for present needs. CEDARWOOD is apparently not available at the source. JAVA CITRONELLA is reported scarce, but prices remain at the levels recorded last week. English makers of CLOVE are maintaining their prices at previously quoted figures. LEMONGRASS is firm but unchanged. PALMAROSA is firmer for shipment and spot prices show a small advance. Chinese PEPPERMINT has been in good inquiry, and fair business has been done. Many SYNTHETICS and ISOLATES are in restricted supply, and difficulty may be experienced in obtaining these products for perfumery purposes, as they may be required, in some cases, for other and more necessary uses.

### Exchange Rates on London

Exchange rates were steady throughout the week. Bank of England fixed rates at the opening on January 21 were: New York, 4.03 dollars; Montreal, 4.45 dollars; Netherlands Indies, 7.60 florins; Lisbon, 100 escudos; Stockholm, 16.90 kroner; Zurich, 17.54 francs; Buenos Aires, 17.02 paper pesos. The Chinese national dollar is quoted at 3½d., and the free Madrid rate is 40.50 pesetas (official) and 46.55 (voluntary).

## Pharmaceutical Chemicals

**ACETANILIDE.**—Demand has been fair, and prices are steady. Dealers would require about 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

**ALLOBARBITONE.**—British makers report fair business. Current price is about 60s. per lb.

**ASPIRIN.**—Makers' new scales of prices for aspirin and aspirin tablets were detailed last week.

**ATROPINE.**—No further changes have occurred in makers' prices, which are as follows: **ALKALOID**, 28s. per oz.; 4 oz., 28s. 6d., and 25 oz., 28s. per oz. **SULPHATE**, 23s. per oz.; 4 oz., 22s. 6d., and 25 oz., 22s. per oz. Bottles, under 5-gm. or  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., corked, 3d.; stoppered, 5d.; 5-gm. to 25-gm. or  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., corked, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; stoppered, 6d.; 25-gm. or 1-oz., corked, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; stoppered, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 50-gm. or 2-oz., corked 4d.; stoppered, 9d. each; 100-gm. and over, included in price; tubes, per 100, 5-gr., 10s. 6d.; 10-gr., 12s. 3d.; 15-gr., 14s.

**BARBITONE.**—Supplies are scarce, and prices are in the region of 45s. per lb. **SODIUM BARBITONE**, about the same figure.

**BENZALDEHYDE.**—Supplies are no greater than as last reported, and business is consequently still slow. Prices are unchanged at between 5s. and 5s. 6d. per lb.

**BENZOIC ACID.**—Fair supplies are stated to be available for medical purposes. Makers' prices are steady at about 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb., according to quantity.

**BISMUTH SALTS.**—Makers' prices per lb. for the two leading salts are: **CARBONATE**.—Under 4 lb., 11s. 3d.; 4 lb.—8 lb., 10s. 9d.; 8 lb.—28 lb., 10s.; 28 lb.—1 cwt., 8s. 7d.; not less than 1 cwt., 8s. 4d. **SUBNITRATE**.—Under 4 lb., 9s. 11d.; 4 lb.—8 lb., 9s. 5d.; 8 lb.—28 lb., 8s. 8d.; 28 lb.—cwt., 7s. 6d., not less than 1 cwt., 7s. 3d. A rebate of 3d. per lb. is allowed off 1-cwt. prices on sales of not less than 2 cwt., or against contracts of not less than 2 cwt., provided whole of contract quantity is ordered within three months.

**BROMIDES.**—Makers' prices for **POTASSIUM** are steady at the following figures:—

Quantity	In parcels of				
	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
From 1 lb. ..	3 11	—	—	—	—
From 4 lb. ..	3 10	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
From 7 lb. ..	3 9	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
From 14 lb. ..	3 8	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
From 28 lb. ..	3 7	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4
1 cwt. ..	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 cwt. ..	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

**SODIUM**, 1d. per lb. extra; **AMMONIUM**, 3d. per lb. extra; packing extra but returnable. Net. Carriage paid in United Kingdom on minimum one-cwt. lots. Contracts over six months: each delivery against contract to be charged at schedule rates current on day of dispatch. War-emergency clause and usual re-sale terms apply.

**BORAX and BORIC ACID.**—The last price change occurred on November 24, 1941, when prices were standardised, as follows:—

	Commercial	B.P. quality
	per ton	per ton
<b>BORAX:</b>		
Granulated ..	£31 10s.	£39 10s.
Crystal ..	£32 10s.	£40 10s.
Powder ..	£33 0s.	£41 0s.
<b>BORIC ACID:</b>		
Granulated ..	£52 15s.	£60 15s.
Crystal ..	£53 15s.	£61 15s.
Powder ..	£54 15s.	£62 15s.

Packed in one-cwt. bags, delivered carriage paid Great Britain, in one-ton lots and upwards.

**CITRATES.**—Makers' prices for **POTASSIUM**, B.P., are given in the table below, and prices of **SODIUM**, B.P., are at one penny lb. below, and **IRON AND AMMONIUM (SCALES)**, B.P., at threepence per lb. above the tabulated prices:—

Quantity	In containers of				
	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Under 4 lb. ..	3 3	—	—	—	—
From 4 lb. ..	3 2	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
From 7 lb. ..	3 1	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
From 14 lb. ..	3 0	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
28 lb. to 1 cwt.	2 11	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8

Prices net. All packages charged extra. It is a condition of sale that buyers shall not re-sell at prices below the values given.

**COCAINE.**—Current wholesale prices charged by British makers are as follows: **HYDROCHLORIDE** and **NITRATE**, 25 oz. and over, 35s. 8d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 36s. 10d.; over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 38s. per oz. **ALKALOID CITRATE**, and **SALICYLATE**, 25 oz. and over 39s. 1d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 40s. 4d. over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 41s. 7d. per oz. 16-oz. packages free, smaller packing extra. The scale of prices applicable to distributors of smaller quantities is as follows: **HYDROCHLORIDE** and **NITRATE**, 8 oz., 40s.; 4 oz. and less than 7 oz., 40s. 7d.; 2-oz. and less than 4 oz., 41s. 6d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 42s. 7d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and less than 1 oz., 44s. 2d.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. and less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 47s. 3d. per oz. **ALKALOID CITRATE** and **SALICYLATE**, 8 oz., 43s. 5d.; 4 oz. and less than 8 oz., 44s.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 44s. 11d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 46s. 2d.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and less than 1 oz., 47s. 9d.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. and less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 50s. 10d. per oz. packages extra. Re-sale: Sales are subject to buyer's undertaking not to re-sell any quantity below scale current at time of re-sale. Export prices vary according to destination.

**CODEINE.**—The following are makers' current prices: **ALKALOID**:  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 43s. 3d.; 1 oz., 40s. 9d.; 2 oz., 39s. 3d.; 3 oz., 38s. 6d. 4 oz., 38s. 3d. per oz. **PHOSPHATE**:  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 36s. 3d.; 1 oz., 33s. 9d.; 2 oz., 32s. 3d. 3 oz., 31s. 6d.; 4 oz., 31s. 3d. per oz.



**ETHERS (METHYLATED).**—No changes have occurred in makers' prices, which were detailed last week.

**GLYCERIN.**—Current prices for small quantities are as follows: 1-cwt. drum, 86s. per cwt.; 56-lb. tin, 94s.; 28 lb.-tin, 97s.; 14-lb. tin, 100s. per cwt. All prices are subject to discount of 2½ per cent. for cash in twenty-eight days.

**GUAIACOLS.**—In steady demand, with values unaltered. **CARBONATE and CRYSTALS**, between 13s. and 14s., per lb., according to quantity.

**HEXAMINE.**—The present price of fine crystals is in the region of 2s. per lb.

**IODIDES.**—Details of makers' prices were given last week.

**MERCURIALS.**—Controlled prices for quantities up to two cwt. are as follows:—

Mercury compound	Over 7 lb. but less than 28 lb.	28 lb. and over but less than 1 cwt.	1 cwt. and over but less than 2 cwt.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bichloride, powder . . .	12 0	11 8	11 7
Bichloride (industrial quality) . . .	12 0	11 8	11 7
Bichloride, lump . . .	12 7	12 3	12 2
Ammonium chloride, powder . . .	13 10	13 6	13 5
Ammonium chloride, lump . . .	13 8	13 4	13 3
Chloride (mercurous) . . .	14 2	13 10	13 9
Oxide, red crystalline, B.P. . .	15 11	15 7	15 6
Oxide, red levigated, B.P. . .	15 5	15 1	15 0
Oxide, red technical . . .	All quantities—14s. 8d. per lb.		
Oxide, yellow levigated, B.P. . .	15 4	15 0	14 11
Oxide, yellow technical . . .	All quantities—14s. 4d. per lb.		

ackages free for quantities of 28 lb. and over; delivery free on orders of £20 and over.

**MERCURY IODIDES.**—Makers' prices for these salts remain at the levels recorded last week.

**METHYL SALICYLATE.**—Makers announce advance in prices of 1½d. per lb. New prices are as follows: Five cwt., 1s. 10d. per lb.; one cwt., 1s. 10½d.; smaller lots, in bottles, 1s. 0½d. per lb.

**PHENAZONE.**—The present price for any available small supplies would be in the region of 19s. per lb.

**PHENOLPHTHALEIN.**—No changes have been notified in makers' prices; Less than 7 lb., 2s. 2d. per lb.; 7 lb., 4s. 1d.; 14 lb., 4s.; 28 lb., 5s. 11d.; one cwt., 3s. 10d. per lb.

**β-PHENYLISOPROPYLAMINE.**—British makers continue to quote 150s. per lb.

**POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.**—As noted last week, revised scales of prices came into operation on January 9. *B.P., in 1-cwt. drums.*—From 1 cwt., 1s. 10d. per lb.; from 3 cwt., 1s. 9½d. *Technical, in 1-cwt. drums.*—From 1 cwt., 170s. 6d. per cwt.; from 3 cwt., 166s.; from 5 cwt., 163s. 6d.; from 1 ton, 161s.; from 2 tons, 158s. 6d. *Technical, in 5-cwt. drums.*—From 5 cwt., 161s. per cwt.; from 1 ton, 158s. 6d.; from 4 tons, 156s. 3d. Net, delivered nearest railway station in Great Britain, drums extra and returnable.

**QUININE.**—The basic price of sulphate is without change at £14 17s. 5d. per 100 oz. f.o.b. Java.

**SACCHARIN.**—Prices are controlled according to the Schedule to the Saccharin (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. (See *C. & D.*, January 10, p. 54).

**SALICYLIC ACID.**—As noted last week, makers advanced their prices recently by one penny per lb.

**SANTONIN.**—Home-trade prices are unaltered: 15 kilos and over, £46 10s.; not less than 10 kilos, £47 5s.; not less than 5 kilos, £48 5s.; less than 5 kilos, £50 per kilo, delivered free in the United Kingdom; 1-kilo packages free.

**SODIUM SALICYLATE.**—Recently altered prices, which showed an advance of 1½d. per lb., were detailed last week.

**SULPHONAL.**—Firm and scarce; price would be about 45s. to 47s. per lb., according to quantity.

**TANNIC ACID.**—In restricted supply, with spot value in the region of 7s. per lb.

**VANILLIN.**—Makers' prices are unchanged: Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 20s. per lb.; one cwt., 20s. 3d.; 56 lb., 20s. 6d.; less than 56 lb., 20s. 9d., carriage paid in U.K. Tins in cases returnable.

## Crude Drugs

**ACONITE ROOT.**—Any small available supplies of Indian root would be worth approximately 2s. per lb. on spot.

**AGAR.**—A few odd inquiries have been received during the week, but business is restricted on account of lack of supplies. Small stocks of unrestricted Kobe No. 1 are still available at about 60s. per lb., and a few bales for medicinal use have turned up for which holders are asking 47s. 6d. per lb. Bacteriological material continues to change hands in a small way at about 30s. per lb.

**ALOES.**—A fair amount of inquiry has again been circulating, but little trading appears to have been done. Cape would be worth about 57s. 6d. per cwt. for spot; Curaçao, in poor supply, would fetch rather high prices.

**ANTIMONY.**—Under the Control of Non-ferrous Metals (No. 8) (Antimony) Order, 1942, made by the Minister of Supply, a licence is now required to buy or sell antimony, which includes any antimony metal containing not less than 75 per cent. by weight of antimony, and any crude antimony sulphide, oxide, golden or crimson sulphide or antimony ore. The Order came into force on January 19. (Editorial comment, p. 114.)

**ARECA NUT.**—Demand is quiet but steady, and dealers' prices are unchanged at about 5½d. per lb., ex store.

**BALSAMS.**—No *Copaiba*, B.P. appears to be offering at present, and prices would be nominal at about 9s. per lb. Spot values of the other varieties are without change, as follows: *Tolu*, about 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb.; *Canada*, about 7s. 9d. per lb.; and *Peru*, about 7s. 9d. per lb., ex store U.K., duty paid.

**BELLADONNA.**—Supplies of Indian root are awaited; for these the spot price will be in the region of 4s. per lb.

**BENZON.**—A fair trade is passing, with spot holders apparently willing to sell to regular customers at about £9 to £10 10s. per cwt. Free Sumatra almond is without change at about £25 per cwt.

**BISMUTH METAL.**—Business continues on a moderate scale, with the price steady at 6s. 3d. per lb. for minimum 5-cwt. lots.

**BUCHU.**—Spot supplies are extremely poor, and about 5s. 3d. per lb. would now be required for any available rounds.

**CAMPHOR.**—Inquiry has again been good, both for the home trade and for export, but supplies are not available to meet the demand.

**CANTHARIDES.**—Spot stocks of Chinese are reported to be nearly cleared. Any remaining small lots would be worth from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb.

**CARDAMOMS.**—No change is noted in the position of this product. Current prices are as follows: Spot, Aleppy greens, 5s. 3d. per lb.; Aleppy seed, 6s.; Bombay seed, 5s. 6d.; Mangalore seed, 6s.; shipment, Aleppy greens, 4s. per lb., c.i.f.; Bombay seed, 4s. 10d., c.i.f.; Mangalore bleached A, 5s. 3d., c.i.f. Mangalore bleached B, 4s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Spot stocks remain in extremely small compass, and no news has so far reached the market of Lease-Lend supplies. Any remaining 1940 peel would probably fetch about 250s. per cwt. and 1941 peel, about 225s. per cwt.

**CHILLIES.**—Little activity has been shown and prices are firm. Zanzibar, spot, 175s. per cwt. Mombasa, sellers at 175s. per cwt.; Sierra Leone and Sudan, both at 175s. per cwt., duty paid.

**CLOVES.**—Remains steady, with Zanzibar on spot valued at 2s. 6d. per lb.; grade 2, afloat, sellers at 2s. per lb.; Madagascar is unquoted.

**COCHINEAL.**—Some grey is offered on spot at about 5s. per lb., and black at about 5s. 3d. per lb.

**COCOA BUTTER.**—The maximum official price remains at 1s. 5½d. per lb., ex factory or warehouse, except under Ministry of Food licence.

**COCONUT (DESICCATED).**—There is no change in the official maximum price of 49s. per cwt. fixed by Ministry of Food Order.

**COLCHICUM.**—Dealers would require around 3s. per lb. for any Indian corms that may remain on spot.

**COLOCYNTH.**—Interest in this product has been fairly good, and some spot business is reported done at 4s. 3d. per lb. for medium pulp and 4s. 6d. per lb. for fine white.

**DANDELION ROOT.**—Dealers' spot price for Indian root would be approximately 120s. per cwt., ex store.

**DERRIS.**—The Control of Derris (No. 1) Order, 1942, made by the Minister of Supply, now subjects to licence the acquisition, disposal,

treatment and use of derris root, or any mixture of roots containing derris, in any physical form (Editorial comment, p. 114). Supplies on the market are not plentiful and business is temporarily at a standstill.

**DIGITALIS LEAVES.**—No change has been noted in the spot quotation for Portuguese leaves at 135s. per cwt., ex store.

**DRAGON'S BLOOD.**—Little available and likely to become even scarcer. Spot value of fair re-boiled would be approximately £32 to £33 per cwt.

**ERGOT.**—Firm. Spot, about 8s. per lb. shipment, about 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

**GINGER.**—Quotations are firmly maintained but business has been on a restricted scale. There are still sellers of West African on the spot at 180s. per cwt.; afloat, unquoted. Cochin, unwashed, spot, about 177s.; afloat 152s. 6d.; shipment, new-crop, 82s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaica, spot, No. 3, unchanged at 220s. per cwt.

**GRAINS OF PARADISE.**—Demand small but steady. Dealers would require about 1s. 10d. per lb. for spot.

**GUM ACACIA.**—Firm, with supplies short. Unrestricted Kordofan cleaned sorts, spot, about 230s. per cwt.; shipment, nominal 270s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**HONEY.**—No changes have been notified in official first-hand wholesale and retail prices for imported or in maximum retail prices for home-produced honey. Full particulars of prices were given in the *C. & D.*, August 30, 1941, p. 119.

**HYDRASTIS.**—No news has yet been received of Lease-Lend supplies. Some 3 per cent. reported to be available on spot at about 26 per lb.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Demand has been moderate and prices show little change. Matto Grosso spot, about 18s. per lb. Shipment, new-crop January-February, about 15s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., with some holders asking more. Mina spot, about 12s. 6d. per lb., according to seller's shipment, about 10s. 3d., c.i.f. Current price for EXT. IPECAC. 110, in winchester quart are as follows: B.P., 1932, under three, 26 per lb.; three and under six, 25s. 6d.; six and under twelve, 25s.; twelve and over, 24s. 6d. per lb. B.P., 1914, under three, 24s. per lb. three and under six, 23s. 6d.; six and under twelve, 23s.; twelve and over, 22s. 6d. per lb. all prices net.

**JABORANDI.**—Some supplies are now reported available on spot at about 55s. per lb.

**MENTHOL.**—There has been no slackening demand throughout the week. Up to 70s. per lb. has been paid for spot supplies of Chinese and sellers are now asking around 69s. 72s. 6d. per lb. Small supplies of Japanese are stated to be available at the latter figure.

**MERCURY.**—Prices for quantities of over 7 lb. are subject to the Control of Mercury (No. Order (C. & D., May 10, p. 295). Quantities 7 lb. and under were decontrolled by the



control of Mercury (No. 7) Order (C. & D., October 18, p. 86). Official prices range between 8 and £48 15s. per bottle of 76 lb., ex warehouse, London.

**ORANGE PEEL.**—Any available spot supplies of bitter quarters would be held for about 9d. per lb.

**PEPPERS.**—The maximum spot price in bond unpicked whole black Lampung is 5d. per lb., and of whole white Muntok, 8d. per lb.

**PIMENTO.**—Steady, with spot sellers at 2s. 6 lb.; shipment, January–February, 155s. per cwt., nominal, c.i.f.

**QUASSIA CHIPS.**—Any remaining small spot supplies will be worth about 7½d. per lb.

**QUILLAIA BARK.**—The spot value of small chunks of crushed bark would be in the region of 7s. per cwt.

**RHUBARB.**—As usual at this time of year demand has been moderate. Sound rough-round selling on spot at about 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per lb., and slightly wormy at about 6s. 9d. per lb.

**RUBBER.**—Unquoted until further notice.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Native reddish is quoted by sellers on spot at about 2s. 9d. per lb.

**SEEDS.**—**ANISE.**—Spot, duty paid, nominal 160s. **CANARY.**—Nothing available on spot.

**RAWAY.**—Dutch, spot, nominal at 350s.

**RIANDER.**—English, spot, quoted at 195s.; **LIAN**, 175s., duty free; **MOROCCO**, nominal, 10s., duty paid. **CUMIN.**—Malta, spot, 155s., duty free; **INDIAN**, wormy, quoted at 135s., duty free. **DILL.**—Nothing available on spot.

**ANNEL.**—Indian, spot, sold at 87s. 6d., duty 2s., ex store Liverpool. **FENUGREEK.**—**MOROCCO**, spot, nominal at 100s., duty paid; **LIAN**, quoted at 95s., duty free. **MUSTARD.**—**ENGLISH**, spot, 115s. to 130s., according to quality.

**SENEGAL.**—Supplies are poor, but some odd lots are reported to have changed hands at 10s. per lb.

**SENNA.**—Without quotable change on the week. Hand-picked Alexandrian pods, spot, about 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.; hand-picked unselected pods, about 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for selected, and about 7½d. per lb. for f.a.q.

**SHELLAC.**—Quiet conditions have obtained in London during the week, but prices have remained firm. Spot, standard TN orange, sellers at 185s. per cwt.; shipment, 169s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f. Pure button unquoted; fine orange, 205s. to 275s. quoted.

**SLIPPERY ELM BARK.**—Unchanged. Wired bundles would be worth about 2s. 6d. per lb. spot, and grinding quality, about 1s. 3d. per lb.

**SQUILL.**—Supplies are fairly plentiful, and quotations are as follows: **INDIAN**, spot, about 5s. 6d. per cwt.; **PORTUGUESE**, f.a.q., about the same figure; good-quality Portuguese, about 5s. 6d. to 85s. per cwt.

**STORAX.**—About 8s. 9d. per lb. would be the present value of spot goods.

**STRAMONIUM LEAVES.**—The spot price of Indian leaves remains at approximately 95s. to 100s. per cwt.

**TONKA BEANS.**—The spot value of fair frosted Para would be in the region of 5s. per lb.

**TRAGACANTH.**—Further small advances have occurred in the spot values of some medium grades: No. 1, white, £150; No. 2, white, £137; No. 3, white, £110; pale leaf, £100; amber leaf £75; red leaf, from £35; woody and hoggy, from £20, ex store.

**TURMERIC.**—Spot, Madras finger, 80s. for sound quality and 77s. 6d. quoted for wormy.

**VALERIAN ROOT.**—In quiet but steady demand. The spot value of root of Indian origin remains at approximately 110s. to 120s. per cwt., according to quantity.

**WAXES.**—Prices of most waxes remain at the rather sharp advances recorded last week. **BEES'.**—Spot, 280s. nominal; in bond, 250s.; **DAR-es-Salaam**, nominal at 285s. **JAPANESE**, first three brands, spot, duty paid, 320s., nominal. **CARNAUBA.**—Spot, fatty grey, 495s.; chalky grey, 475s.; **Primeira**, 570s.

**WITCH HAZEL (LIQUID EXTRACT).**—Further supplies of this article will probably be imported under the Lease-Lend Act, but so far no news of shipments has been received.

## Essential and Expressed Oils

**ANISE (STAR).**—Demand has been sustained throughout the week, but supplies are difficult to find. Prices remain at about the levels mentioned last week, i.e. 42s. to 43s. per lb. for tins in cases.

**BAY.**—Spot prices are at the higher levels of about 10s. to 12s. per lb., noted last week.

**CAMPHOR.**—There may be a few odd drums of Chinese available on spot at approximately 500s., duty paid.

**CANANGA.**—Supplies are restricted and spot is firmly held at about 60s. per lb.

**CEDARWOOD.**—It is understood that no supplies are available at origin. Spot is nominal at around 6s. 6d. per lb.

**CINNAMON LEAF.**—Firm and without change at about 11s. to 12s. per lb.

**CITRONELLA.**—Java is reported to be scarce on spot, but prices remain at approximately 19s. per lb.; Ceylon, spot, 12s. 6d. to 14s.

**CLOVE.**—Makers' price of English-distilled is unchanged at 18s. per lb.

**EUCALYPTUS.**—Quiet, with values unchanged. 70 to 75 per cent. on spot would be worth about 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

**GROUNDNUT.**—The official price of refined deodorised will remain at £40 per ton, naked ex works, for bulk quantities, in the period ending January 31, 1942.

**LAVENDER.**—Steady. Spot is quoted at approximately 85s. per lb. for good-quality oil.

**LEMONGRASS.**—Spot values are firm in the region of 19s. to 20s. per lb.

**LIME.**—Genuine West Indian, if available, would be worth about 55s. per lb.

**LINSEED.**—Controlled price of £41 10s. per ton for large bulk quantities of crude, naked ex works, is unchanged for the period to January 31, 1942. Distributors' prices for ordinary quantities would be higher.

**NUTMEG.**—Supplies are scarce, with spot quotations in the region of 30s. per lb.

**PALMAROSA.**—The present price of spot oil would be about 36s. per lb.; shipment is firmer at about 24s. per lb., c.i.f.

**PATCHOULI.**—Good-quality oil would be worth on spot about 60s. per lb.

**PEPPERMINT.**—Inquiry has been good, and a fair business has resulted. Some parcels of Japanese which have recently come on to the market have been sold at 75s. per lb. Chinese oil on spot, would be worth about the same figure and American, about 75s. to 77s. 6d. per lb.

**PETITGRAIN.**—The spot value would be in the region of 22s. to 25s. per lb.

**PINE.**—Prices of American oil imported by the Ministry of Supply were given last week.

**SANDALWOOD.**—Genuine East Indian Mysore, in one-case lots, is quoted for delivery at 30s. per lb.

**SASSAFRAS.**—Dealers' spot price is unchanged at about 17s. 6d. per lb.

**SPIKE.**—Spot values are in the region of 20s. upwards per lb.

**THYME.**—Medium-quality oil may be had on spot at about 16s. per lb., but higher phenol containing oils would be dearer.

**WINTERGREEN (GENUINE).**—There is no change in dealers' price of between 12s. 6d. and 14s. per lb.

**WORMSEED.**—About 30s. per lb. would be the present spot price of any available supplies.

**Synthetics and Isolates.**—Many of these are in restricted supply, and supplies are not necessarily available because prices are quoted. Difficulty may be experienced in obtaining supplies for perfumery purposes, as some of these products may be required for other and more essential uses. **AMYL ACETATE.**—Pure, about 130s. per cwt.; technical, 109s. per cwt.; small quantities, up to 2s. per lb. **AMYL CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE.**—About 20s. per lb. **AMYL SALICYLATE.**—About 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb. **BENZYL ACETATE.**—3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb. **BENZYL ALCOHOL.**—4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. **BROMSTYROL.**—100 per cent., 20s. per lb. **CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE.**—Quoted at about 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb. **CITRAL.**—Chemically pure, 45s. per lb. **CITRONELLAL.**—About 22s. 6d. per lb. **CITRONELLOL.**—About 45s. per lb. **COUMARIN.**—17s. 6d. per lb. **ETHYL PHTHALATE.**—No quotations. **EUCALYPTOL.**—About 10s. 6d. per lb. **EUGENOL.**—About 26s. per lb. **GERANIOL.**—Ex Java, about 47s. 6d. per lb. **GERANYL ACETATE.**—About 47s. 6d. per lb. **IONONE.**—100 per cent., about 60s. per lb., alpha about 70s. per lb. **ISO-EUGENOL.**—About 28s. per lb. **LINALOL** (ex bois de rose).—About 40s. **LINALYL ACETATE** (ex bois de rose).—About 45s. per lb. **METHYL**

**ANTHRANILATE.**—Prices would be a matter for negotiation. **MIRBANE.**—10d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. according to quantity. **MUSK KETONE, MUSK XYLOL, and MUSK AMBRETTE.**—Prices would be a matter for negotiation. **NEROLIN.**—Prices would be a matter for negotiation. **PHENYLACETIC ALDEHYDE.**—About 30s. per lb. **TERPINEOL.**—About 4s. per lb. **TERPINEOL ACETATE.**—About 6s. 6d. per lb.

## COMMERCIAL NOTES

**Nicaraguan Chemicals Imports.**—Imports of chemicals and pharmaceutical products into Nicaragua during 1940 were valued at \$396,816.

**Ceylon Coconut Oil Exports.**—The value of exports of coconut oil from Ceylon during the first six months of 1941 was Rupees 2,320,985, against Rs. 3,766,438 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**Brazilian Chemicals Imports.**—During the nine months January–September 1941 Brazil imported chemicals and pharmaceutical products to the value of 213,198 contos against 222,899 contos in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**U.S. Medicinal Products Exports.**—Exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States during July 1941 were valued at \$2,816,344. Exports for the first seven months of the year totalled \$21,463,915.

**Dominican Import Restrictions.**—Importation of the following drugs into Dominica is prohibited: Acetanilide, acetylcholine glycerophosphoric acid and salts, hydrobromic acid, aconite, ethylene, isopropyl alcohol, amidopyrine, balsam tolu, betain hydrochloride, bromoform, buchu, calumba, cannabis indica, cantharides, and cantharidin.

**Eire Import Duties.**—Under recent Order issued by the Government of Eire, Custom duties have been suspended on elastic stockings, socks and bands of a kind used for the alleviation of physical ailments or defects, until June 30, 1942. Custom duties and package tax are suspended until the same date on the following articles also: Candles and night lights, oils and fat (other than margarine) which are glyceride and wholly or mainly of vegetable origin, soaps, soap powders and soap substitute (including sulphonated products of alcohols but excluding sodium carbonate, sodium silicate, caustic soda, potassium carbonate, caustic potash, ammonia and borax where these substances are imported otherwise than as part or ingredient of any article or preparation.



## CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

### Organisation of Pharmaceutical Employees

SIR,—With regard to above, the report of the Committee of Inquiry that some sort of employee association should be formed, sponsored by the Pharmaceutical Society, is not a satisfactory recommendation. There can be no stable form of organisation for employees unless that desire springs from the employees themselves. No organisation would be complete which did not include all employees of pharmacy. The Association of Pharmaceutical Employees has been in existence for several years and is steadily going on from strength to strength. What the shape of things to come will be in the practice of pharmacy, no one at the present moment can foresee. But only by the employees losing their ranks will there be any chance of their taking their rightful share in the work of reconstruction which must inevitably set in. My advice, and that of the members of our Branch, to all pharmaceutical employees, is to join up with us, and make a strong association still stronger, then can we act vigorously and speak with one uncertain voice.

Yours faithfully,  
T. S. CARGILL, M.P.S.,  
Chairman, A.P.E. Hull Branch.

### Appreciations

I thank you for the very useful *C. & D. Year-book*, 1942. With best wishes for your success in the New Year.—S. T. B.

I thank you very much for sending me along the copy of *The Chemist and Druggist Year-book*. Although I am not now so actively engaged in the work connected with the *C. & D.*, I am associated with the work of many of its readers, and I am therefore very pleased to have a copy of the *Year-book*.—T. K.

Heartly congratulations on having produced, after more than two years of war, *Diary* so full of useful matter and having all the essential features that your subscribers look for. The information on the pharmacy and Medicines Act, poison law, the purchase tax and other troublesome enactments is of the utmost value; what we cannot memorise we can look up in our pages when it is needed.—CARPE DIEM.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the *C. & D. Diary*, 1942. To use that hackneyed phrase, it is a "veritable mine of information." The parts I find most useful are the Buyers' Guide and the Trade Directory. The only comment I have to make concerns those manufacturers whose products and addresses I do not find therein. If these firms only realised the amount of time and trouble they cause their customers and potential customers by their omission they would not hesitate to rectify this.—A. H. H.

### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

**Citrinin.**—*D. B. M.*—This is a metabolic product of *Penicillium citrinum*, Thom, which has been isolated from culture solutions of the latter mould. It crystallises from boiling alcohol and keeps indefinitely with slight change in colour. Although its anti-bacterial potency is high enough for many practical purposes it is considered to be less than that of penicillin.

**Saccharin Control Order.**—*D. R.*—According to a Ministry of Food ruling, the words "or unless" in paragraph 3 (c) and (d) of the Saccharin (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, are cumulative—i.e. that persons selling by retail any saccharin tablets must not only sell them in packets containing 50 or 100, but also see that each packet bears a label stating the number of tablets contained in the packet and the appropriate words as stated in the Order.

**Dental Silver Solution.**—*S. W.*—The ammoniacal silver nitrate used in dental surgery consists of two solutions, which can be made as follows:—

Solution No. 1:—

Silver nitrate ..	3 gm.
Distilled water ..	1 c.c.
Ammonia solution (28 per cent.) ..	2.5 c.c.

Dissolve the silver nitrate in the water with the aid of heat. When dissolved, add a little of the ammonia solution, when a black precipitate will form. Continue to add the ammonia solution until the solution is almost clear. Avoid excess of ammonia, as this is undesirable in the final product. Allow to cool and pour off the top clear

solution and transfer it to a dark bottle for use.

Solution No. 2:—

Formalin solution	..	1 part
Water .. ..	..	3 parts

The two solutions are used separately, solution No. 1 being used first, followed later by solution No. 2. The solutions are used for treating root canals and tooth cavities.

**Bile-pigment Test.**—*N. P.*—The following is the turpentine test you refer to for the detection of bile pigment in urine: Acidify 5 c.c. of urine with about 10 drops of glacial acetic acid. Add 2 c.c. of turpentine, shake so as to form an emulsion, and warm gently. (Do not boil, or the mixture may spurt.) If bile pigment be present, the white turpentine emulsion gradually turns green. Eventually a layer of turpentine separates out on top; this is colourless in simple obstructive jaundice, but is greenish in the toxic and hemolytic forms of biluria. The reason for this appears to be that in obstructive jaundice the overflow pigment appears in the urine in an esterified form, insoluble in warm turpentine. In toxic jaundice this esterification has not taken place, and the pigment is turpentine-soluble.

**Teething Powders.**—*H. B.*—The following are taken from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. I:—

1. Hydrarg. subchlor.	3iij. gr. xij.
Pulv. sacchari alb.	.. gr. xxiv
Pulv. ipecac.	.. .. gr. xxiv

Divide into 2½-gr. powders.

Dose: For an infant under 3 months, one-third powder; under 6 months, one-half powder; over 6 months, one powder.

2. Hydrarg. c. creta ..	3j.
Sodii bicarb. ..	3iv

Dose: One month, 1 gr.; 2-6 months, 2 gr.; 6-12 months, 3 gr.; 12-18 months, 4 gr.; 18-24 months, 5 gr.; over 24 months, 6 gr.

3. Potass. nitrat. ..	.. gr. ss.
Potass. bromid. ..	.. gr. j.
Hydrarg. c. creta ..	.. gr. ss.
Pulv. glycerh. ..	.. gr. j.

**Welders' Eye Lotion.**—*C. L.*—We have been unable to trace any solution which is known under the particular name of "flash drops" for the eyes for use in electric welding factories, but we are advised by the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour that what is probably required is the astringent lotion recommended in the

Memorandum on Electric Arc Welding, No. 329, to be used under the direction of a doctor. This solution is employed to relieve the inflammation of the eyes caused by the radiation from the electric arcs in such factories, and has the following formula:—

Acidi borici	..	..	gr. x
Zinci sulph.	..	..	gr. ½
Sol. adrenalin. (1 in 1000)	℥	x	
Aq. dest.	..	ad	3 j.

**Dermatitis from Nail Varnish.**—*L. B. S.*—Attention is drawn, in the "British Medical Journal," December 13, to the number of cases of dermatitis due to the use of nail varnish recorded in America during the past few years. One investigator recently reported nine cases in about a year. In each instance the dermatitis began on the face and only subsequently and much later spread to the peri-ungual skin. It appears to be caused by contact between the lacquered nails and the cheeks, chin or eyelids. Recovery ensued when nail lacquer was discontinued, but resumption caused a relapse. Palmer made considerable efforts to discover the toxic agent in the lacquer and tried to secure the co-operation of one of the manufacturers, but without success. He was merely assured by the firm applied to that its product was above suspicion. There is no evidence that the highly coloured lacquers which many women prefer are any more likely to give rise to symptoms than the colourless varieties. Although the worker in question tested no fewer than twenty-nine different compounds with a view to discovering the toxic ingredient, his results were inconclusive. It can only be said that a few substances known occasionally to give rise to dermatitis in other circumstances may sometimes do the same when included in a nail lacquer. Such are formaldehyde, cresol, and turpentine.

**Chrome Workers' Dermatitis.**—The following formulas for ointments are officially recommended for this condition:—

I			
Soft paraffin	..	..	3 oz.
Lanolin	..	..	1 oz.

Melt on a water bath and add:—

Carbolic acid	..	..	5 min.
---------------	----	----	--------

II			
Soft paraffin	..	..	3 lb.
Paraffin wax	..	..	6 oz.
Carbolic acid	..	..	1½ oz.

The ointments are rubbed well into the skin, then wiped off with a clean cloth.



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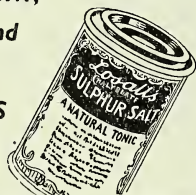
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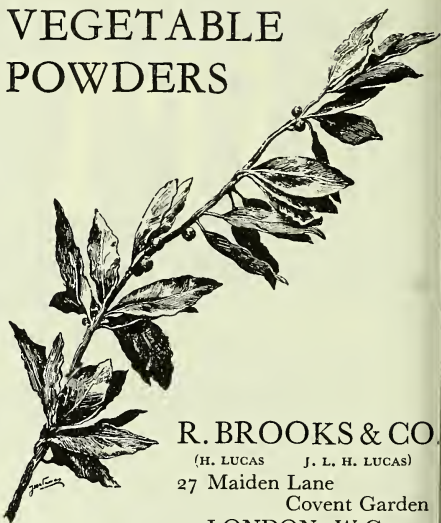
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## PACKED GOODS

Full Strength Tablets	.. 50's ..	4/6 per doz. Retail 6d. per packet
	100's ..	8/6 per doz. Retail 1/- per packet
Half Strength Tablets	.. 100's Only ..	5/6 per doz. Retail 8d. per packet
Minimum Order for Packed Goods: 1 gross		

## BULK GOODS

In Tins containing 50,000 tablets

Full Strength Tablets	..	7/- per thousand
Half Strength Tablets	..	4/- per thousand

Envelopes printed with the appropriate Statutory Declaration, etc., can be supplied for own packing at 7/6 per 1,000. State 50's or 100's, Full Strength or Half Strength.

All Orders sent Post Free or Carriage Paid. Terms: Cash with Order

# CROSS & MAX LTD.

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**"SONIA" HAIR NETS.** *Invisible. Fringe Shape.*

British made from REAL HUMAN HAIR

Assorted Colours. Packed in envelopes. Each net protected by tissue paper.

36/- a gross including Tax. Retail Price 6d. Minimum order 1 gross.

*with*  
**COLDS & FLU**  
*about*  
**Make the Most of**  
**your 'ASPRO' Display!**

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**Stickers**  
**&**  
**Showcards**  
**Still**  
**Available**  
**but**

**PLEASE**  
**MAKE**  
**the**  
**BEST**  
**USE**  
**of**  
**ANY**  
**YOU**  
**HAVE!**

The latest paper control order has brought home to everyone how precious paper and board have become. We have always pointed out to chemists the importance to their own interests of using display material to the best advantage.

Now it has become a matter of vital concern to the nation. Existing stocks of showcards, stickers, etc., must be made to last. They cannot be replaced. Will you please help us by making the most of any 'ASPRO' showcards or stickers you already have. You will be doing the best possible service to

your own business at the same time. Colds and 'flu are about and 'ASPRO' is in great demand. So remember: a continuous 'ASPRO' show will capitalise for your shop the vast 'ASPRO' goodwill created by our advertising campaigns—just as though you paid for the advertisements yourself.

**NOTE.**—We can still supply display material on request. If your present show is really worn out put it with your other salvage and please write us for a new one.

**'ASPRO'**

Made in England by  
ASPRO LTD., Slough, Bucks.  
Telephone: Slough 22381

**ASPRO**  
REG. TRADE MARK

**“OXOID”**

The word “OXOID” is the trade mark of  
OXO Ltd., and is used in connection with  
their therapeutical preparations both in  
tablet and fluid extract form.  
ORGANO-THERAPEUTICAL PRODUCTS

**OXO LABORATORY PREPARATIONS**

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Capsules

A safeguard against infection and a prophylactic against the Common Cold. Also prescribed for rapid adaptation of vision in semi-darkness. Supplies anti-rachitic or “Sunshine” vitamin during Pregnancy and Lactation, or for Infants.

In tins of 25 Capsules. Also in bottles of 250, 500 and 1,000.

“OXOID” Brand

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Tablets and Ampoules

For the treatment of Polyneuritis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, Gastric Intestinal Disorders, &c. Specially useful in cases of B<sub>1</sub> deficiency in Pregnancy and Lactation.

In bottles of 25, 100, 250 and 500 tablets of 1 mg. and 3 mg. Also supplied in ampoules of 5 mg. and 25 mg.

Literature supplied on application.

**OXO LIMITED, Thames House, London. E.C.**

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TO RETAIL BUYERS OF

# **HOMOCEA**

or

**PROCTOR'S**

**PINELYPTUS PASTILLES**

**A**T the moment supplies are fairly plentiful and retailers should fill up their stocks in a reasonable way. Any retailer may get direct parcels at the following prices so long as he sends a remittance with the order:

## **HOMOCEA**

Two dozen 1/5 size, **25/-** the parcel  
One „ 3/4½ „ **30/-** „

## **PINELYPTUS PASTILLES**

Two dozen 1/5 size, **25/-** the parcel

Prices include all Purchase Tax and postage or carriage and buyers may have up to two dozen of any size for each shop and may reorder every month whilst this special offer remains open.

Remittances must be sent with each order and cheques should be crossed National Provincial Bank Limited.

NUMOL LTD., 46 ELSWICK RD., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 4



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The attention of the Medical profession is drawn to the fact that a water approximating closely to the natural water of the Vichy spring is produced in England. The analysis of Burrow's Malvern Vichy is as follows:

*Expressed in parts per 100,000*

## BURROW'S MALVERN-VICHY

Calcium bicarbonate ( $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ )	8.83
Magnesium bicarbonate ( $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ )	8.71
Sodium bicarbonate ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$ )	437.80
Sodium sulphate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ )	29.67
Sodium chloride ( $\text{NaCl}$ )	31.63
Potassium chloride ( $\text{KCl}$ )	14.32
Iron and Alumina, Silica, etc.	1.05
	<u>532.01</u>

W. & J. BURROW · LIMITED · MALVERN

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS: SCHWEPPES LTD., WOODLANDS, WEST HILL · PUTNEY · S.W. 15  
FROM WHOM SAMPLES ARE OBTAINABLE UPON APPLICATION.

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*The* TONIC  
MALT FOOD

With Guaranteed Complement of Vitamins A, B, C & D  
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YEAST FOR ANAEMIA

MIDGLEY & PARKINSON, LTD.  
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*Sanitary Protection WORN INTERNALLY*

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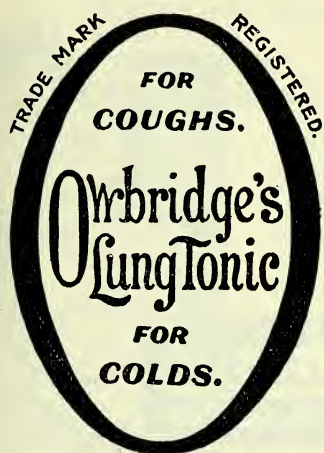
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Retail price - 1/2 per bottle  
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Under 1 gross 9/- per dozen  
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*It is hoped that good supplies will  
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effort will be made to maintain a fair  
and even distribution.*

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*Nerve Sedative*

70 YEARS' REPUTATION IN  
THE TREATMENT OF  
**NERVE SHOCK • HEADACHES  
NEURITIS • BRAIN-STORMS  
SLEEPLESSNESS • BRAIN-FAG  
IRRITABILITY**

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TERMS: 33½% to Chemists or  
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*sufferers are always  
grateful if you  
recommend —*

## **DR SINGHA ASTHMA TABLETS**

*The Original and still the Best Remedy for  
ASTHMA, BRONCHIAL ASTHMA  
AND BREATHING DIFFICULTIES  
P.A.T.A. Terms from all Wholesale Houses  
Prices: 1/6d., 5/., 12/., 20/-  
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THE DR. SINGHA CO., LTD.  
Caernarvon, North Wales.*



*"Pass the Salt please—  
BUT NOT THE SODIUM CHLORIDE!"*

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Ruthmol is absolutely free from chloride, the injurious radical of common salt. Yet it is indistinguishable in taste from common salt, it gives equal relish, and is not merely innocuous but actually highly beneficial. Where common salt is contra-indicated physicians prescribe Ruthmol to provide the salt flavour, which, to most people, is inseparable from the enjoyment of many items of diet. It is prepared solely from fruit extractives and inorganic ingredients.



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ARE EXEMPT FROM THE NEW  
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Pending categorisation the following are temporarily withdrawn from the market:  
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GLYCERINE, LEMON & HONEY PASTILLES;  
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WHERE CONTROLLED, PRICES WILL  
BE INDICATED ON CONTAINERS  
This is unnecessary where not controlled

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Allantoin  
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Price and method of use on request.

Dithranol 1:8  
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Issued by  
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*In these trying times —*



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General fatigue and debility,  
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80 tablets .. .. .	3/4½
250 tablets .. .. .	9/6
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(Including Purchase Tax) P.A.T.A. List

**CAROVIT**  
BRAND  
CHLOROPHYLL TABLETS

CONTINENTAL LABORATORIES LTD. BRUNEL ROAD. LONDON. W.3.

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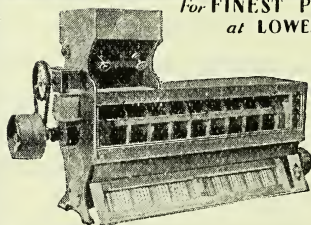
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Patent **"QUICK-CHANGE"**  
fine  
**POWDER DRESSER**



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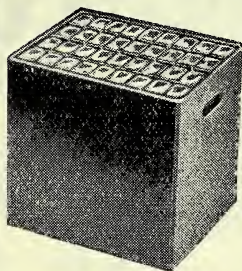
are Strong, Serviceable and Sure-sealing !

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ALSO . . . Cork mouth bottles  
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WHITE-ENAMELLED TIN PLATE



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Ranging in size  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. up to 3 oz.  
Plain or teaspoon graduations  
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MANUFACTURED IN BEST QUALITY  
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THE  
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CLINICAL REGD.  
The position of the Mercury column is at once  
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In an endeavour to distribute  
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① OUR 3 Factories are working to full capacity and we are doing our utmost to supply all our customers on an equitable basis. Deliveries of all our regular bottles are being maintained and our customers will, we hope, realise that every effort is being made to assist them under the abnormal difficulties now obtaining.



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# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

JANUARY 24  
1942

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

## CLASSIFIED SUPPLEMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

All classified advertisements must be prepaid—those not accompanied by remittance will be held over pending payment. Instructions will be accepted up to **FIRST POST THURSDAYS** if sent to **BATH**, but mid-day **WEDNESDAY** is latest time for **LONDON**.

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**SITUATIONS WANTED**—2/6 for 18 words or less, 1d. for every additional word.

**EXCHANGE COLUMN** (for Retailers, etc.)—2d. per word, minimum 3/-.

Box Office Numbers 1/- extra.

Uncertain postal deliveries make it advisable to send instructions as early as possible to **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, THE PITMAN PRESS, BATH**, or to **London Office, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2**

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ALL PHARMACY FITTINGS. New and Secondhand.

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- (2) Yorkshire;
- (3) Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland;
- (4) Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire.

Please reply at once to CDB/912, London Office of this Paper. All replies will be treated in strict confidence.

## RETAIL (HOME)

**NORTH MIDLANDS.** Safe area. Qualified supervision required for duration. No buying or managerial responsibilities. Shop well staffed. State salary required, etc. 394/469, London Office of this Paper.

**BIRKENHEAD District.** Qualified Chemist to manage Branch. Light retail and dispensing. Easy hours. No Sunday or holiday duty. Give full particulars with salary required to Secretary, Budden & Co., Ltd., 22 Lime Street, Liverpool, 1.

**ASSISTANT**, unqualified, Lady or Gentleman required, chiefly for Dispensing Counter. Lawrence, Chemist, 10 Camberwell Green, S.E.5. Phone: Rodney 3947.

**ASSISTANT PHARMACIST** required by **MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL**. Must hold one of qualifications of Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Salary from £200 to £250 p.a. plus cost of living bonus according to age and experience. Increment considered after one year. Whole-time duties under supervision of Medical Superintendent and Chief Pharmacist. Unestablished staff, subject to one month's notice. Application stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience to Medical Superintendent, "LI," Redhill County Hospital, Edgware, Middlesex. Application forms not provided. Copies of three recent testimonials. Closing date 7th February.

**BRADFORD ROYAL INFIRMARY.** Assistant Pharmacist (male or female) required. Applications, stating salary required, with copies of recent testimonials to be sent to the House Governor and Secretary.

**CHEMIST** (male or female). Capable of taking over Management if present Manager called up. Optical experience an advantage. No Sunday or half-day duty. Post is for duration of war but offers prospects for management of Branch immediately afterwards. Give fullest details of qualifications and experience, wages required, and when free, to the Secretary, Crewe Co-operative Friendly Society, Ltd., Co-operative Street, Crewe.

**COMPETENT** reliable Assistant required, with general all-round experience, accustomed to High-class Pharmacy. Permanency to suitable man. Safe area in Midlands. Send particulars stating salary required, etc., to CDB/914, London Office of this Paper.

**PHARMACY Superintendent.** Permanent and progressive position. Applications are invited from those fully qualified and sufficiently experienced to take complete charge of Pharmacy department consisting of central shop, four branches and warehouse. Optical qualifications an advantage, but not essential. Applications stating age, salary required, and full details of qualifications and experience must be endorsed "Pharmacy," and be addressed to the General Manager, Brighton Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd., 94-101 London Road, Brighton, 1, to be received not later than January 31, 1942.

**QUALIFIED** Lady Assistant required at an early date; comfortable post, good locality, light Retail Pharmacy. Apply with references and salary required, (photo if possible), Wright, Chemist, Manor Court Road, Nuneaton.

**SAVORY & MOORE, LTD.,** have vacancies for Lady Assistants, qualified or Unqualified; also Shop Assistants, in several of their Branches in London and in the country. Good salaries—progressive positions, which offer splendid opportunities to the right person for gaining really good experience in high-class pharmacies. Full particulars by letter only to H. F. Stapley, 61 Welbeck Street, London, W.1.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant, experienced, age about 45 or over, for general warehouse assistance—retail branch relief when necessary. No house accommodation for family. Please apply with usual references, photo and terms to L. Rowland & Co., Ltd., Mitre Buildings, Brook Street, Wrexham, N. Wales.

**QUALIFIED** or Unqualified Assistant required for Dispensing in old-established good class Pharmacy. Lady or gentleman, exempt military service; reception area. Apply with full particulars of experience and salary required to Messrs. Hunt & Co., 45 High Street, Winchester.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant wanted, male or female (exempt from military service), with good all-round experience. No Sunday or holiday duty. Please state age, salary required and references, to Executors of J. Rose, Ltd., 20 Station Road, Urmston, Manchester.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant required (male or female). Dispensing and Counter. Good hours and conditions. State age, experience, salary required, and when free, to Manager, Pharmacy Department, Ipswich Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Carr Street, Ipswich. Endorse envelope "Unqualified Assistant."

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant for quick cash business. Preferably able to dispense. Male or female. Apply Briggs, Cash Chemists, Ltd., 2a Westmoreland Road, S.E.17.

**WANTED,** Unqualified Male Assistant. Apply Allen & Lloyd, Ltd., Aldershot.

**WANTED,** Qualified Male Dispenser. Apply Allen & Lloyd, Ltd., Aldershot.

**WANTED,** Qualified Lady or Gentleman for good class mixed Dispensing business in reception area. Apply with usual particulars to Raymond Cope, Cawdry Pharmacy, Leek, Staffs.

## WHOLESALE

**A LIVE** Selling organisation has vacancies for two live Representatives: (1) South and South west England; (2) for Midlands and the North. The goods handled by the company are in enormous every-day demand. Salary, expenses and commission to right men. State if car owner. Write full experience to CDB/911, London Office of this Paper.

**EXPERIENCED** Grinder wanted, used to grinding vegetable extracts and crude drugs. Apply stating age and experience to William Ransom & Son Ltd., Hitchin. (Under Essential Works Order.)

**LADY** Pharmacist, preferably with wholesale experience, to take charge of checking and dispatch of pharmaceutical and biological products. Apply Medical Director, Evans Biological Institute, Runcorn, Cheshire.

## VETERINARY DEPARTMENT VACANCY

Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, require an Assistant in their Veterinary Department. Duties will consist of Sales development, and will eventually entail occasional visits to Veterinary Surgeons. Applicants must be keen on veterinary work and have some knowledge of modern therapeutics. Actual selling experience would be an advantage. Applications must be by letter only, and full details of age, training, experience, etc., should be forwarded to the above address.

**YOUNG** Man (exempt), preferably qualified, with clerical experience, wanted for London Export Office. Particulars of wage, etc., to 396/535, London Office of this Paper.

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

7/6 for 40 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

**DRUG** Store, Hackney area; extremely well-fitted corner shop; living accommodation; good Pharmaceutical business, £1,500 per annum unaffected by quotas, all at £450; accept small deposit 396/536, London Office of this Paper.

**FOR SALE.** In safe area, North Wales. A Drug Store established over 40 years, proprietor retiring owing to ill-health. Lock-up shop, good connexion. Stock and figures, low valuation for immediate disposal. Apply 396/531, London Office of this Paper.



## SITUATIONS WANTED

2/6 for 18 words or less, 1d. for every additional word.

### RETAIL (HOME)

CHEMIST, qualified, exempt; late own business 396/518, London Office of this Paper.

### WHOLESALE

SALES Manager exempt from services, under 40, science graduate, experienced in Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical propaganda, required permanent post offering greater scope and better prospects. 396/539, London Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING Cosmetic Chemist, exempt, long experience in all branches of cosmetics and perfumery production, seeks position. 396/534, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE with sound personal connexion Chemists, Ladies' Hairdressers and Dressers, covering West and South-West England, requires good additional line on commission basis. 396/538, 31 Highland Road, Parkstone, Dorset.

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LIPSTICK Refills in five shades. Retail Chemists interested are invited to write for full particulars to M. Walker, Limited, 190 High Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

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In order to assist employees who have lost their employment, either through enemy action or through businesses being closed down in defence areas, a scheme of free advertisements in the "Situations Wanted" column of this Supplement will be available until further notice.

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Advertisements should be accompanied by particulars of last employment and cause of its termination, and should be addressed to The Publisher, The Chemist and Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath, to arrive not later than WEDNESDAY morning of week of issue.

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